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Algeria	4.00	Denmark	1.50	France	1.00	Germany	1.00	Italy	1.00	Japan	1.00	Norway	1.00	Sweden	1.00	Switzerland	1.00	U.K.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Belgium	1.00	Canada	1.00	Czechoslovakia	1.00	Greece	1.00	Holland	1.00	Ireland	1.00	Israel	1.00	Lebanon	1.00	Luxembourg	1.00	Malta	1.00	Poland	1.00
Portugal	1.00	Romania	1.00	Saudi Arabia	1.00	Spain	1.00	Soviet Union	1.00	Taiwan	1.00	Tanzania	1.00	Thailand	1.00	Tunisia	1.00	Turkey	1.00	Yugoslavia	1.00

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## U.K. Miners Return to Work Amid Fanfare, Cheers, Tears

**Washington Post Service**  
**LONDON** — Britain's coal miners' strike formally ended Tuesday in much the same way that it began a year ago, with confusion and bitterness.

At dawn, in dozens of mining communities around the country, hundreds of chanting miners paraded back to their pits behind colorful bands and union banners to the cheers of families and communities who supported them through a year of extraordinary personal hardships.

Wives and members of women's support groups marched with the miners. The women's groups had run community kitchens which at times fed hundreds of people daily and distributed food parcels throughout the strike.

Television films showed people in windows above the parade routes weeping as the processions passed as well as throngs of villagers often joining in behind the miners.

Many miners acknowledged that they were going back with nothing to show for the yearlong strain, but said that they at least found dignity and fellowship in the mass return to the coalfields.

But at some fields, there was still resistance to going back to work until an amnesty for 718 workers fired during the strike was declared. In some cases, tiny bands of pickets were enough to turn back long columns of miners who refused to cross picket lines.

Late Tuesday, it was estimated that about 85 percent of the miners were working, with about 27,000 still out.

On Sunday, a national delegates' conference of the National Union of Mineworkers voted narrowly to reject the views of the union leadership and to end the strike without reaching a settlement with the state-run National Coal Board. The miners were protesting plans to close 20 unprofitable pits of the 174 in Britain and eliminate 20,000 jobs. The delegates ordered a return to work for the 90,000 to 100,000 miners who were still on strike out of a total mining force of 186,000.

But in Scotland, with about 12,500 miners, and in Kent, the smallest region with 2,000 miners, regional union officials voted Monday not to return to work until an amnesty was granted by the coal board for miners who were arrested during the strike for a variety of offenses.

On Tuesday, however, Scottish solidarity appeared to be crumbling as more than 700 miners went back to work. According to coal board figures, this meant that a majority of Scottish workers, numbering 6,800, had returned. There were also moves to reverse Monday's vote.

In Parliament, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said that there "cannot be an amnesty in any way for those who have committed serious criminal offenses" during the strike, such as assault and arson. But coal board officials have indicated that miners accused of minor offenses might be reinstated.

Small bands of pickets traveling from Kent, in southeastern England, to several of the bigger coalfields in Yorkshire in the north, prevented the return from being larger. At Cortonwood colliery in Yorkshire, where the first walkouts in what was to become a much larger strike began on March 1, 1984, a column of about 850 returning miners turned around at the gate rather than cross a line of three Kent miners.

At Barrow colliery, about 1,000 miners led by a Scottish piper and the miners' union president, Arthur Scargill, turned around when they reached the gates where a few Kent and Yorkshire miners were picketing.

At two pits in Northumberland, hundreds of returning miners were turned back by managers when they arrived late for their shifts, causing angry exchanges and calls for a renewed strike locally.

Mr. Scargill, a Marxist, who has warned the coal board that it will now face "guerrilla war" by miners, said: "It is evident that you get problems when you don't have a negotiated settlement."

Nevertheless, despite the confusion and emotion, there did not seem to be any major confrontations between returning miners and thousands of miners who had returned earlier.

The coal board spokesman, Michael Eaton, said he was "encouraged by the orderly return to work in so many places today." He said: "It is now in the interests of everyone in the industry for normal work to resume quickly."

Mr. Scargill, who has sought to picture the miners' stance as a victory, has said that his union fought the coal board, government, police, judiciary and media. He said they were all biased against his campaign to prevent any mines from closing.



## South Korea To Lift Ban On Kim and 3 Others

**United Press International**  
**WASHINGTON** — South Korea plans to lift its political ban on Kim Dae Jung, the U.S. State Department said Tuesday.

"We had publicly expressed the hope that these restrictions would be lifted, so, of course, we welcome the step by the Korean government," said the department spokesman, Bernard Kalb.

Mr. Kim was placed under house arrest on his return home to Seoul last Feb. 8 following two years of exile in the United States.

In elections four days after Mr. Kim's arrival, the government of President Chun Doo Hwan suffered a setback at the polls when a new opposition party, the New Korea Democratic Party, supported Mr. Kim and other opposition figures won a large number of seats in the National Assembly.

"It is our understanding that the Korean government plans to announce very shortly the lifting of the political ban on the 14 Koreans who remain affected by it, including former opposition party leaders in Young Sam and Kim Dae Jung and former Prime Minister Kim Jong Pil," Mr. Kalb said.

But Mr. Kim will still be prevented from joining a political party or directly influencing politics because of a suspended 20-year sentence for sedition, diplomats in Seoul told Reuters.

The lifting of the political ban could come in advance of the scheduled April visit to Washington by Mr. Chun. The administration has been anxious to clear up controversy concerning the Kim visit so as not to cloud that visit.



Miners climbed into the pit cage at Cynheidre colliery in Wales on Tuesday at the end of Britain's 51-week coal strike. They were obeying a call by their union to return to work.

## Support for Reagan on Funds for MX Is Growing, Leaders in Congress Say

**By Steven V. Roberts**  
**New York Times Service**  
**WASHINGTON** — Congressional leaders say that the momentum on Capitol Hill seems to be moving in favor of the Reagan administration's request to release \$1.5 billion to produce 21 MX missiles. But the vote counts in the House of Representatives and the Senate are still fluid, the leaders warn, and could go either way.

The key factor working for the administration is the arms control talks with the Soviet Union, scheduled to begin in Geneva next week. Representative Jim Wright of Texas, the Democratic majority leader, expressed the common congressional view Monday when he said the arms talks "enhance the likelihood that Congress will approve the request, which was formally submitted Monday by President Ronald Reagan."

Representative Olympia J. Snowe, Republican of Maine, who supports the missile, observed: "Who wants to be in the position of voting against the MX, and getting blamed for the failure of the talks? That's an unpleasant position for many members."

However, a coalition of 90 organizations that oppose the missile maintained at a press conference Monday that the weapon could still be defeated because public sentiment is against it. "There is true, strong, intensive grass roots opposition to the MX missile," said Fred Wertheimer, the president of Common Cause, a public affairs lobbying organization.

In a related development, House Democratic leaders announced that they would not send a delegation of observers to the Geneva talks, which are scheduled to begin March 12. At a press briefing, Mr. Wright accused the administration of deliberately circulating stories that described the delegation as a "joke" and a "circus" with no serious purpose.

In fact, Mr. Wright said, the delegation was organized at the request of the administration, as a way of demonstrating unity to Soviet negotiators.

"You can't have it both ways," Mr. Wright said. "We don't mind being used by the administration if it serves a national purpose. But we don't want to be used and abused by the administration at the same time."

The Democrats' decision apparently means that House Republicans will have to stay home, too, because there will no official House delegation. But a group of Senate observers is still planning to attend the talks.

The latest round in the long debate over the MX missile was set up last year, when Congress agreed to allocate the \$1.5 billion needed to build 21 new missiles. But under the pact, the money could not be spent until the new Congress voted to release it sometime after March 1.

The administration has requested \$3.2 billion more to finance construction of 48 more missiles in the 1986 fiscal year, beginning Oct. 1. That issue will be debated as part of the military budget later this spring, and some lawmakers already are concentrating on reducing that spending request.

"In a tough budget year, 48 won't happen," predicted Representative Norman D. Dicks of Washington, a key Democratic supporter of the weapon.

The vote to finance the 21 missiles will probably take place in the next two weeks, and the first battle-ground will be the Senate. Last year, a move to quash the weapon lost when Vice President George Bush broke a 48-48 tie.

MX opponents contend that as a result of changes in the Senate, 51 of the 100 members now are likely to vote against the weapon. But 10 of those are Republicans, and they already are being subjected to heavy administration lobbying.

In the House, attempts to kill the missile last year lost by six votes, and a gain by the Republicans of 14 seats in the November elections has clearly bolstered the administration's cause.

## Soviet Aide Says Russia to Counter U.S. Space Arms

**By Walter Pincus**  
**Washington Post Service**  
**WASHINGTON** — The Soviet Union "will develop and perfect strategic offensive arms" if the United States continues with its Strategic Defense Initiative program, Colonel General Nikolai F. Chervov, a member of the Soviet General Staff, said Tuesday.

"We are not going to sit on our hands and wait until the United States 'decides to deploy' a missile defense system," General Chervov said in an interview. "We'll start to perfect our strategic forces before that time."

The Russians already have two new intercontinental ballistic missiles in early production, with deployment of one projected by Pentagon officials as coming by the end of this year.

General Chervov's forecast of a Soviet arms buildup appeared to contradict predictions by Reagan administration spokesmen that once Moscow realizes Washington's seriousness about building a defensive system, Soviet leaders would reduce their strategic force.

Last November, for example, President Ronald Reagan said that if a defensive system could be developed, it would be an incentive to the Soviet Union to reduce or eliminate missiles, "since we've proven that it's possible to be invulnerable to such an attack."

At another point in the interview, General Chervov called such Reagan administration justification for the research program — popularly known as "star wars" — "primitive," adding: "To put it mildly, not one of these arguments can stand up to criticism."

"You develop one system," he said. "We are going to develop another system to counter it."

General Chervov is in Washington as a member of a Soviet delegation headed by a member of the Politburo, Vladimir V. Shcherbitsky. The group is to meet Thursday with Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

The general, who speaks authoritatively for the Soviet military command, met Monday with U.S. arms control officials including Paul H. Nitze, a special adviser to Mr. Shultz and coordinator for next week's U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva. Richard R. Burt, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, and Lieutenant General John T. Chain Jr., director of politico-military affairs for the State Department.

General Chervov said that extension of present missile limits and other provisions of the unratified strategic arms limitation treaty known as SALT-2 "would be one of the subjects for negotiation."

**Reagan Plan Criticized**  
**David Ottaway of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington.**

A group of U.S. arms experts, not all of whom are in agreement, have published a report in which the majority of them conclude that the Reagan administration's Strategic Defense Initiative appears unrealistic. It urges that it be scaled down to pursuit of a more limited defense system.

The report, issued by the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies, says: "Despite advances in technology, a ballistic missile defense that could protect American and allied populations with tolerably low leak rates does not now appear to be a realistic possibility."

It seems "illusory to expect that we can escape the condition of mutual vulnerability that has prevailed through much of the nuclear age," the report says.

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## U.S., Israel Will Phase Out Tariffs

**By Clyde H. Farnsworth**  
**New York Times Service**  
**WASHINGTON** — All tariffs between the United States and Israel will be eliminated within 10 years under an agreement the two countries have just concluded.

It is the first free-trade pact that Washington has reached with any country, administration trade officials said Monday.

President Ronald Reagan will formally submit the accord to Congress this week. Most legislative analysts expect relatively easy and quick approval before the summer.

Israel sought the agreement as a means to promote economic development and to cement economic and political ties with Washington.

The pact comes as Israel is experiencing a severe economic crisis. It has submitted its largest U.S. aid request — \$4 billion for 1986 and an additional \$800 million in emergency financing for 1985.

"This is going to help the Israeli economy in the long run," said Dan Halpern, economic minister at the Israeli Embassy in Washington. But he insisted that the benefits would be mutual. With a rising U.S. trade deficit, he added, it was essential for the United States to maintain its 20 percent share of the \$8 billion Israeli import market.

One of the big arguments that Israel has advanced in favor of the pact is that, if its exports grow at a faster rate than its debt payments, it would need less foreign aid from the United States in the future. Israel owes foreign creditors, chiefly the United States, more than \$22.5 billion.

The two countries now exchange about \$3 billion a year of products ranging from office machinery and CAT scanners to swimwear and frozen chickens. Last year the United States had a trade surplus of \$400 million with Israel. It sold Israel \$2.2 billion and bought \$1.8 billion. In 1981 the U.S. surplus had been as great as \$1.2 billion.

The U.S. penetration has been challenged by producers in Europe, who already enjoy tariff advantages over the United States because of an Israeli-EEC free-trade agreement that will eliminate all tariffs on manufactured goods by 1989. The U.S.-Israeli agreement covers farm goods as well as manufactured products.

To protect sensitive products in both countries, tariffs will be progressively reduced to zero over 15 years under a four-stage process. There would be no duty reduction for five years on products deemed the most sensitive.



Rising crime has led to a recommendation for using soldiers to patrol the Paris subway.

## Subway Security: How Some Cities Fare

### N.Y. Crime Rate Is High; Metros Are Safe in Some Capitals

**By Charles J. Hanley**  
**The Associated Press**  
**NEW YORK** — The subway mugger, that American symbol of crime beneath city streets, is now spreading fear through metro systems around the world.

But even in Paris, where the French are talking about calling in the army to control subway gangs, the rate of transit crime still falls far short of New York's 14,000 underground felonies a year.

A check of cities around the world found that some subway systems are almost crime-free. This is because of relatively small size, limited times of operation, heavily middle-class ridership and new designs that make the subways easier to patrol.

In some cases, as in Japan, the subways are safe because the society is safe.

When a Tokyo youth punched an elderly subway rider in the face two months ago, he touched off a national furor. This breach of Japanese decorum was described by police as the first serious crime in 10 years aboard Tokyo's crowded underground system.

Japanese subway passengers "take care not to trouble others," said Shoichi Tanaka, a transit system official.

In other cities, however, subway assaults and robberies are a major and growing concern, just as they have been in the United States following New York's highly publicized "subway vigilante" episode, in which a passenger shot four alleged muggers.

The recommendation that soldiers be put in the Paris Metro was made last month by a special transit authority panel that studied rising crime in the subway.

The number of reported robberies and other attacks on the Paris subway rose from 803 in 1980 to 4,101 in 1984, the authority said.

A spokesman for the Paris transit authority, Jacques Barrot, attributed the increase to "a new phenomenon, organized gangs carrying out purse and jewel-snatching, with a network of receivers to get rid of the jewelry in particular."

Expansion of the Metro security force, from 430 in 1980 to 630 today, has not kept pace with the upsurge in crime, although the transit authority this month will hire 800 out-of-work youths as an auxiliary patrol force.

But the crime rate on the Paris subway — one attack per 575,000 riders — still is only one-eighth of New York's rate of one attack per 71,000 riders.

"New York is unique," said Ed Silberfarb, a spokesman for that city's transit police. "There are few systems of its size and complexity. And the New York subway may be the only one of any size that operates 24 hours a day."

Here is a look at other subway systems:

- London: The 122-year-old London Underground, the world's first subway, is comparable to New York's in size and in total reported crimes, about 10,000 a year. But most are offenses by pickpockets.
- The London "Tube" had fewer than 600 reported robberies in 1984, compared with 5,999 in the New York subway.
- Rome: The Italian capital's 15-mile (24-kilometer), two-line subway system, which was completed only five years ago, experienced its first major crime on Feb. 8, the firebombing of an empty car. A leftist group claimed responsibility.
- Moscow: The Russians do not publish crime statistics, but the 125-mile Moscow metro network, which carries 2.5 billion riders a year, compared with New York's one billion, is considered practically crime-free. There is a heavy presence of patrolling militiamen.
- Mexico City: Although economic hard times are driving more Mexicans to street crime, few serious crimes are reported among the four million riders crowding into the metro each day. But transit officials have had to take one preventive step. During rush hours, to protect women from physical advances, men and women must ride in separate cars.
- São Paulo: The subway crime rate has increased fivefold over the past five years, while annual ridership doubled to 409 million.
- The system's chief manager, Isidoro Teles de Souza, said that the subway recently was extended into low-income, high-crime areas, where it attracts more petty criminals, and that the subway's 415-person security force has not increased with the rising ridership.
- Rio de Janeiro: Its six-year-old, 18-mile subway system serves mostly middle-income areas. The poor people take the bus, and shoot-outs occur regularly on the buses between muggers and passengers.

## INSIDE

Video cassette recorders are changing Americans' use of their leisure time. Page 2.

Honduran hesitation over its role in U.S. policy brings relations to a crucial stage. Page 3.

The Philippine labor minister offered to resign after he was criticized by President Ferdinand E. Marcos. Page 5.

The U.S. Air Force destroyed a tape showing the radar track of the downed Korean Air Lines Flight 007. Page 5.

An old Southern town adjusts, somewhat painfully, to a black-dominated county government. Insights, Page 8.

Underlier topped most forecasts by reporting a 16-percent rise in fourth quarter pretax profit. Page 9.

The dollar surged Tuesday toward the records it reached last week.



**ISRAELI CRACKDOWN** — Israeli soldiers strapped three men to an armored vehicle in Tyre as part of a crackdown in Lebanon. On Tuesday, Shiites marched to protest an explosion Monday at a village religious center in which 15 persons were killed. Page 2.





Farmers held up crosses during a demonstration outside the Agriculture Department in Washington. More than a thousand farmers then marched Monday to the White House calling for higher guaranteed prices for their products and strict controls on production.

## Thousands March in Beirut, Accuse Israel of Fatal Blast in Shiite Village

BEIRUT — Chanting "death to Israel" and "America, the great Satan," thousands of demonstrators marched through West Beirut on Tuesday to protest the deaths of 15 people in an explosion Monday in the Shiite village of Marakah, in southern Lebanon.

Shops and schools were closed here and in two other large Moslem cities, Sidon in the south and Baalbeck in the east, after Moslem clerics called for a "day of anger" against "Israel's murderous crime." The Lebanese government said Monday that the explosion, at a Shiite religious center in Marakah, had been caused by an Israeli bomb. Israel denied the accusation.

Five of the victims of the blast were buried in a common grave in Marakah, while the others were taken to their villages for burial, according to state and private radio stations.

Large crowds gathered around the mass grave to pray, and to listen to recorded speeches of Khalil Jarrah, one of the Shiite leaders killed in the explosion.

Mr. Jarrah, quoted by the radio stations, urged Shiites to keep up their armed struggle until the last Israeli soldier leaves Lebanese territory.

Another local leader who died in the blast was Mohammed Saad, who newspapers here said was the commander of the Shiite guerrilla movement south of the Litani River.

Mr. Saad was believed to have coordinated many of the attacks on Israeli forces in southern Lebanon, and some reports had linked him to a car-bomb attack in November 1983 that demolished Israeli military headquarters in the southern Lebanese port of Tyre, killing 45 Israeli soldiers.

He and Mr. Jarrah were among the leaders in southern Lebanon of Amal, the mainstream movement of Lebanon's one million Shiites. Newspapers said the explosion in the Marakah religious and com-

munity center had been caused by a bomb that was detonated electronically, by remote control, Mr. Jarrah and Mr. Saad were holding a meeting there at the time.

In a letter Monday to the UN secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Lebanese government accused Israel of bombing the center.

The letter, which was quoted by Beirut radio, said it was inconceivable that Israeli troops would not have noticed such a large device in searching the Marakah religious center. About 800 Israeli troops entered Marakah on Saturday, in a crackdown on an escalation in the number of anti-Israeli attacks in the area.

Israel has denied any involvement in the blast, Israel radio, monitored here, said that the Foreign Ministry director, General David Kimche, discussed the incident Tuesday with ambassadors.

The radio quoted Mr. Kimche as saying that Lebanon was responsible for events on its territory, and that Israel was determined to prevent terrorist acts against its soldiers.

## House Approves Measure to Bail Out Farmers, but Reagan Veto Is Likely

WASHINGTON — The House approved Tuesday a credit plan to rescue farmers and their lenders and sent it to President Ronald Reagan, who was expected to veto the measure.

Mr. Reagan "seems to want the farmers to cry 'uncle' before he gives them the help they need," said the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. Mr. O'Neill decided to bypass normal procedures and send to Mr. Reagan, without changes, the version approved in the Senate. The House approved the bill 255-168.

Mr. O'Neill said the president "can veto the farm bill, but he can't veto the problem."

"If we can spend hundreds of billions putting missiles in the ground," the Massachusetts Democrat said, "we can spend half a billion to put seed in the ground."

The credit provisions, appended to a measure for African relief, are intended to ease credit requirements for farmers whose debt loads are preventing them from getting new loans for spring planting. The bill would provide \$100 million in interest subsidies, \$1.85 billion in new loan guarantees and about \$7 billion in immediate advances on crop loans normally not received until harvest time.

Congressional economists say the measure's cost to the government over the next five years will be about \$429 million, after loans are repaid. The administration believes the cost will be higher, about \$1 billion to \$2 billion, because of expected defaults on guaranteed loans.

Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the majority leader of the Republican-controlled Senate, reiterated his belief that Mr. Reagan would veto the bill as a "budget-buster."

"Within the next few days we are going to lay out this so-called farm credit crisis," Mr. Dole told a meeting of the U.S. Farm Credit Council.

"Obviously some farmers are not going to make it, and that's unfortunate. But I don't know what the answer is," he said, adding, "I don't think there are any."

The administration contends that its own credit-relief program, first announced during the fall presidential campaign and modified at least twice since then to try to entice banks to participate, is

adequate to meet spring-planting credit needs.

That program provides at least \$650 million in loan guarantees to banks that agree to write off at least 10 percent of a farmer's loan principal, or an equivalent amount in interest, in return for federal backing of 90 percent of the balance.

Panel Offers Budget Plan

Karen Tumulty of the Los Angeles Times reported earlier from Washington: Pete V. Domenici, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, has presented a proposal that would freeze Social Security benefits for a year and hold next year's military spending increase to about half of what President Ronald Reagan has requested.

Mr. Domenici, a New Mexico Republican, offered his committee's proposal for a 1986 federal budget after Mr. Dole, the majority leader, and other Republican leaders failed to put together a deficit-reduction package that could gain enough support to pass the Senate.

"It is now impossible to have any more meetings with Republicans, with Democrats, with anyone, and come up with numbers we can agree on," Mr. Domenici said. He said it was up to his committee to engineer a budget that was "meaningful, tough and reduces the deficit."

Mr. Domenici's proposal opened what will probably be several weeks of meetings by the budget panel to sort out proposals for spending cuts.

He said he was offering his plan to get committee action on the budget for fiscal 1986, which begins Oct. 1.

His plan would cut the federal deficit, which is estimated at \$227 billion next year without congressional action, to \$165 billion. Mr. Reagan has proposed a deficit for 1986 of \$180 billion.

By 1988, Mr. Domenici's plan would trim the deficit to \$98 billion, compared with the \$144 bil-

lion proposed by Mr. Reagan and the nearly \$250 billion that it would reach under current spending and tax policies.

Among the features of Mr. Domenici's plan are:

- Increases of 3 percent in military spending, adjusted for inflation, in each of the next three years.
- No cost-of-living increases next year in federal benefit programs except those for low-income people.

Against Mr. Reagan's wishes, the proposal would include next year's Social Security increase in the freeze.

A restructured military retirement system, to give incentives to officers to remain on active duty past the age of 55.

Denial of the 3-percent military pay increase requested by Mr. Reagan for July and of the raises that all federal civilian and military employees would ordinarily receive in fiscal 1986.

## Soviet Union To Counter Space Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

Ahead with research on a "broad technological front," the United States should focus instead in the near term on protecting its missile forces as well as its command, control and communications facilities.

The 32 members of the panel included two former defense secretaries, Harold Brown and James R. Schlesinger; Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a former expert on Soviet affairs with the U.S. State Department; Brent Scowcroft, a former arms control adviser to President Jimmy Carter; and Geraldine A. Ferraro, a Democrat of New York, who was the 1984 Democratic vice-presidential candidate.

Two supporters of the administration's Strategic Defense Initiative, Senator John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, chairman of the Armed Services Subcommittee on Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces, and Senator Jake Garn, Republican of Utah, a member of the Appropriations subcommittee on defense, dissociated themselves from the conclusions.

## Fabius to Visit South Korea

SEOUL — Prime Minister Laurent Fabius of France is to visit South Korea April 7-9, Seoul's Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

President Chun Doo Hwan and Prime Minister Lho Shin Yong.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 22 Die in Election Violence in India

NEW DELHI (AP) — At least 22 people were reported killed and 150 were injured in the second round of assembly elections Tuesday, as Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party surged to a lead in three states.

Clashes between rival party thugs and policemen firing on mobs claimed at least 16 lives in the eastern state of Bihar and three each in northern Uttar Pradesh and southern Andhra Pradesh states, United News of India reported. The violence raised the unofficial death toll in the three-week campaign and election to more than 70, among the bloodiest state elections since India's independence in 1947.

Of 144 races declared in Madhya Pradesh by last Tuesday night, Congress (I) had won 124. The party also had taken 16 of 21 declared seats in Uttar Pradesh and 11 of 17 in Bihar. Congress (I) was reported leading in most outstanding constituencies in all three states.

### Youth Charged in IRA Raid on Police

BELFAST (UPI) — Police charged a 17-year-old security guard Tuesday in connection with the murders of three of the nine persons killed in an Irish Republican Army attack last week on a police station in Newry.

Lawrence Peter Paul O'Keefe was charged in Banbridge, 20 miles (32 kilometers) southwest of Belfast. He was kept in police custody pending a court appearance on Friday.

Police said that Mr. O'Keefe, an unemployed guard from the border town of Newry, had made a voluntary statement about the attack last Thursday on the police station. The IRA claimed responsibility for the attack. Police said they had evidence linking him with the attack, but gave no details. A lawyer for Mr. O'Keefe denied the charges, saying that the youth had only "peripheral involvement" in the incident.

### U.S. to Deport Ex-Croatian Official

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — An accused war criminal, Andrija Artukovic, charged with the killing of thousands of Serbs, Jews and Gypsies in Croatia during World War II, has been ordered by a U.S. magistrate to be returned to Yugoslavia to face trial on a single count of murder.

The order on Monday by U.S. Magistrate Volney V. Brown Jr. was only the first step in what is expected to be a lengthy series of legal proceedings in the United States before Mr. Artukovic, 85, can actually be extradited on the Yugoslavian war crimes charge. Deportation proceedings against him began nearly eight years ago.

Mr. Brown gave the government of Yugoslavia 60 days in which to amend its murder complaint to include several other charges of Mr. Artukovic's direct involvement in alleged atrocities. Mr. Artukovic is blind and suffers a heart condition and periods of mental confusion.

### Pakistanis Attend Hijacker's Funeral

KARACHI, Pakistan (AP) — Thousands of people, including members of the banned Pakistani opposition, attended the funeral on Tuesday of a man executed for his part in hijacking an airliner four years ago.

Nasir Baluch was hanged at Karachi prison on Tuesday after being sentenced to death by a military court. He had been a supporter of the late Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was also executed by the current regime, and of Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party.

President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq earlier rejected a plea for mercy by Mr. Baluch, although he commuted the death sentences passed on three of his co-defendants to life imprisonment. Mr. Baluch, 44, was convicted of helping three guerrillas of the Al-Zulfikar movement, who hijacked a Pakistan International Airlines plane to Kabul and Damascus in February 1981.

### French Ask \$769 Million for Oil Slick

CHICAGO (AP) — More than \$769 million in damages from the 1978 wreck of the Amoco Cadiz oil tanker are being claimed by the government of France, about 90 French coastal communities and a group of businessmen and individuals, their lawyers announced. The deadline for submitting claims in the case was March 1.

Oil from the tanker spilled into waters off the coast of France in the March 16, 1978, shipwreck, creating a slick 18 miles (29 kilometers) wide and 80 miles (130 kilometers) long, which polluted the French coast.

Parties in the case are to meet Wednesday with U.S. District Judge Frank McGarr. He ruled last April that Indiana Standard and two of its subsidiaries, Amoco International Oil Co. and Amoco Transport Co., were liable for damages in the case. Judge McGarr said that the Chicago-based oil company and its subsidiaries were negligent in the design, repair and maintenance of the tanker.

### Paraguay Denies Harboring Mengele

BONN (AP) — Paraguay has told West Germany that Josef Mengele, the most notorious Nazi war criminal still at large, is no longer living there, a Bonn official said Tuesday.

Jürgen Möllemann, minister of state in the Foreign Ministry, said Paraguay was replying to an inquiry by the Bonn government on the whereabouts of Dr. Mengele, who is accused of conducting medical experiments on inmates at Auschwitz during World War II. He is believed to have fled to Paraguay in the 1950s.

### Iraq Vows to Bomb 24 Towns in Iran

BAGHDAD (Combined Dispatches) — Iraq said Tuesday that it would bomb 24 Iranian towns in retaliation for the shelling of the Iraqi port of Basra by Iranian artillery earlier in the day.

An Iraqi military communiqué called on Iranian civilians to evacuate the towns, which had yet to be identified, before 7 A.M. GMT on Wednesday.

In shelling Basra, Iran had said it was responding to alleged Iraqi air raids on Monday on the town of Ahwaz, in which Tehran claimed 11 civilians were killed, and on the unfinished Iranian nuclear power reactor at Bushehr on the Gulf. (AP, AP)

### For the Record

The Voice of America began construction Friday of a relay radio station in Sri Lanka to beam programs to Asia. The director of the U.S. Information Agency, Charles Z. Wick, said the station marked a "significant step" in ties between the United States and Sri Lanka. (Reuters)

President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, held talks on international issues in Tripoli on Monday, the news agency IANA reported Tuesday.

An Australian went on trial Tuesday in Melbourne on armed robbery charges only hours after his 5-year-old daughter had a heart-and-lung transplant in Britain. Robert Matthews, 39, said that he carried out the robbery to pay for the operation. His daughter, Brooke, was reported to be making good progress in Harefield Hospital near London. (Reuters)

The bodies of three West German researchers who were in a plane shot down by Polisario guerrillas in the Western Sahara have been found, a spokesman for the aircraft's manufacturer, Dornier, said Tuesday in Munich. (AP)

## Bush Vows Continued Aid for Sudan

Reuter

KHARTOUM — The United States has pledged continued support for Sudan to help solve its economic problems, President George Bush said Tuesday after talks with Vice President George Bush.

Mr. Bush had brought a message from President Ronald Reagan reiterating U.S. support "and willingness to extend all assistance Sudan needs to solve its problems."

He said the visit by Mr. Bush, who arrived Monday night at the start of a tour of African nations hurt by a drought, underlined close bilateral relations. Mr. Bush will also visit Mali and Niger.

General Nimeiri also told Mr. Bush that an influx of hundreds of thousands of famine victims from neighboring countries had added to Sudan's economic problems.

Sudan, which receives about \$250 million in U.S. aid annually, is plagued by trade and budget deficits, debts of about \$9 billion and a simmering rebellion.

General Nimeiri said that Mr. Bush, in talks lasting an hour, briefed him on a "great project" that the United States planned for Sudan to boost agricultural output. He gave no details.

The president said they also discussed African and Middle East developments, adding that there were "no great differences in viewpoints."

After meeting General Nimeiri, Mr. Bush left for the eastern re-

gion's capital of Kassala to inspect the refugee situation there.

(As a refugee camp near Kassala, Mr. Bush made a personal appeal Tuesday to Ethiopian leader, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, to permit the safe passage of food to rebel-controlled areas inside Ethiopia in the hope of stopping the flood of more than one million refugees across the border into Sudan, United Press International reported.)

(Mr. Bush termed the scene at the refugee camp less than 15 miles (24 kilometers) from the Ethiopian border "awful.") He vowed that the United States would seek help from the international community to alleviate the catastrophe. "When you see this, the tragedy just shatters you," Mr. Bush said.

(He returned to Khartoum after his visit to the camp.) Sudan is strongly anti-Communist and closely aligned with Egypt, Washington's leading ally in the Arab world. Washington and Khartoum also share security interests in the region, including opposition to Libya and Ethiopia.

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## Honduran Hesitation Brings U.S. Relations to Crucial Point

By Joanne Ormaz and Edward Cody  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and Honduras have reached a crucial stage in their relations as the military, continue to hesitate over the country's support of U.S. efforts against Nicaragua and leftist insurgents in El Salvador.

Officially, relations between the United States and Honduras could hardly be warmer.

But Honduras, which has become a major site for U.S. military exercises, training, intelligence and supply, now is seeking economic and military concessions.

In the words of one knowledgeable State Department analyst, Honduras is "squeaking in an effort to get some grease." It is asking for more economic and military aid and has sought a written U.S. defense commitment.

Honduras has also begun to show more independence in its actions, most notably last November when it barred Salvadoran soldiers from the Regional Military Training Center. The center, set up with U.S. funds at Puerto Castilla on the Atlantic coast, was established to train Salvadoran soldiers without increased U.S. advisers in Honduras.

Honduran and U.S. sources also say the commander of the Honduran armed forces, General Walter López Reyes, appears resolved to limit the number of U.S. advisers in Honduras.

But many in Honduras and the United States believe that the problems between the two countries will be solved, because senior Honduran military officers share U.S. concern over Nicaragua and have become dependent on U.S. leadership and financial aid.

The relationship between Honduras and the United States has developed rapidly in recent years.

When the leftist Sandinistas took power in neighboring Nicaragua in 1979, and leftist guerrillas gained strength in El Salvador, the United States scrambled to befriend Honduras. Honduras, worried that it was the left's next target, welcomed the U.S. attention.

Now, about 1,300 U.S. military and 150 diplomatic personnel are stationed there, and the number grows to around 5,000 during the nearly nonstop military maneuvers.

Exercises such as the current Big Pine 3, which is to involve up to 4,500 U.S. soldiers using tanks and armored personnel carriers, have cost the United States at least \$100 million.

Further millions of dollars have gone into housing, two radar stations, a field hospital and into building or improving eight air bases. Most of this is said to be temporary construction for the exercises, but sometimes it is used to support U.S. aims elsewhere in Central America.

An airfield at Palmerola that was expanded with U.S. military construction funds has become headquarters for a 1,200-man U.S. military presence, including a field hospital and a U.S. air reconnaissance squadron that flies regular missions in support of Salvadoran Army troops.

Another airfield at Aguacate in central Honduras, improved for what the administration said then was support for the Big Pine 2 exercise in 1983, has become the main base for anti-Sandinist air operations, according to a knowledgeable rebel official.

As the U.S. involvement in Honduras grew, Honduras asked for bilateral talks to redefine its overall relationship with the United States, and discussions began in August.

It has been reported that Honduras has requested a doubling of economic aid, to \$1.3 billion over four years, and a sharp increase in military aid to \$100 million a year for the next four years.

For fiscal 1986, however, the Reagan administration has proposed \$142.9 million in economic aid, considerably less than the \$214.7 million it gave Honduras this year.

Honduras was also reported to have asked for a separate security agreement with the United States, and for F-5 fighter jets for its air force. The United States has refused these requests, while talks on aid continue.

The response in Washington to Honduras' demands has been weary annoyance.

"They're already getting what they deserve. They're just seeing how far they can push it," a State Department analyst said.

On Jan. 18, the Hondurans pushed it too far for Robert C. McFarlane, President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser. Mr. McFarlane stalked out of a meeting during a visit to Tegucigalpa when Honduran officials insisted on a written promise of U.S. military support in the event of outside attack.

The Hondurans told Mr. McFarlane that they trusted his word and the word of Mr. Reagan, but they were worried that a future U.S. president "might not be as strong" and would fail to act in a crisis, according to one person who was present at the meeting.

The Hondurans also said they were worried about military threats from El Salvador as well as Nicaragua. The two countries fought a brief war over disputed territory in 1969.

The observer said that Mr. McFarlane replied that the 1947 Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocity Assistance, which considers an armed attack on one American state to be an attack on all, binds the Western Hemisphere together well enough and would suffice if there were bilateral agreements besides. He expressed annoyance that the president's word was not enough and left.

But the Hondurans had made their point. "I wouldn't rule out a written statement of some kind now," a State Department official said.

U.S. attention to Honduras demands was focused by the barracks coup on March 31 that removed a pro-American general, Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, the armed forces commander who for two years embraced Reagan administration policies as his own.

General Alvarez was sent into exile by younger officers who believe that purely Honduran interests would be eclipsed by regional U.S. diplomats.

U.S. diplomats have said that General Alvarez's removal last March caught them by surprise. Perhaps more important, it also reversed the military leadership from General Alvarez's one-man rule to the collegial decision-making that had been traditional in the Honduran armed forces. In addition, the move altered relationships between the U.S. Embassy and the Honduran officer corps.

U.S. officials "still have access, of course, but it is not the same as it was under Alvarez," said a Honduran source who is well-informed on military matters. "There is a sort of tension now."

Under the 1982 constitution, Mr. Suazo — the first popularly elected Honduran president since José Ramón Villeda Morales was overthrown by the Army in 1963 — became commander in chief of the armed forces as well as head of the civilian government.

In practice, however, the army has retained its traditional control over military affairs and shares power with the president in security matters within limits set by the army's sense of constitutional rule.

A Honduran source with years of experience with the military said that an important consideration for Honduran officers is a widely shared sentiment that the military as an institution is ultimately responsible for the country.



General Walter López Reyes



Nicaraguan guerrilla recruits carrying outdated rifles train in a camp in southern Honduras.

## 3 Years After Civilian Rule, Military Still Guides Honduran Foreign Policy

By Edward Cody  
Washington Post Service

LA PAZ, Honduras — From the marble chapel built by President Roberto Suazo Córdova atop a hillside on the edge of town, it is only a few minutes' walk down newly paved streets to where a 30,000-seat stadium is rising alongside Roberto Suazo Córdova Boulevard.

From there, it is another short stroll to Roberto Suazo Córdova Hospital, with Mr. Suazo's bust in the driveway, or to Guillermo Suazo Córdova Park, named for the president's brother, perhaps by way of the new town hall named after Mr. Suazo, served by Roberto Suazo Córdova Avenue.

But despite the many signs in his hometown of Mr. Suazo's exalted position as his nation's president, it is the makeup of the nation's military leadership and its links to the United States that remain decisive for foreign policy and internal security.

At the pinnacle of Honduras' military establishment is General Walter López Reyes, 44. He replaced General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, the armed forces commander who for two years embraced Reagan administration policies as his own.

General Alvarez was sent into exile by younger officers who believe that purely Honduran interests would be eclipsed by regional U.S. diplomats.

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A Honduran colonel said, for example, that the army would only transfer responsibility for internal security from the military to the civilian government when it felt that civilian politicians were mature enough to be entrusted with the task. The idea, discussed last spring, has been dropped.

Colonel César Elvir Sierra, the army spokesman, said the council includes 30 to 40 officers, depending on the subject under discussion, and most hold at least the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Interplay between groups of officers within the council has been the major factor in determining Honduran policies toward the United States and the anti-Sandinist rebels since General López took over as commander, according to diplomatic and Honduran sources who have followed the changes.

The council, they added, has become a forum for a group of middle-ranking officers who were long unhappy with General Alvarez's enthusiasm for U.S. goals but shut out of command decisions by his autocratic management. Their relative influence with senior officers on the council, more inclined toward U.S. policy, is likely to affect where Honduras goes in the months ahead.

Mr. Suazo, meanwhile, has fascinated and infuriated Honduran political circles with skillful backroom maneuvers that have made him master of the country's party politics.

Efraín Díaz Arrivilla, the only Christian Democrat in the National Congress and a frequent dissenter from government policies, says that Mr. Suazo, 56, commands loyalty from opposition politicians through the granting of public works projects.

Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Bárrica, for example, recently declared that a Miskito Indian rebel leader, Steadman Fagoth Miller, would be expelled from the country. This statement was followed by prompt action by military security forces, indicating that the foreign minister was acting in concert with the military. But his simultaneous threat that all Nicaraguan rebels would be thrown out as well if they violated Honduran law has had no effect, indicating that he had got ahead of military policy.

The arrangement between civilian and military authorities here is reflected in the composition of the National Security Council, the highest decision-making body in security or foreign affairs. Mr. Suazo presides over it. He and three other civilian officials are joined by General López, the head of the joint chiefs of staff, and the commanders of the army, navy, air force and public security forces, giving the military a 6-4 majority.

According to Honduran and U.S. sources, however, broad policy lines on security affairs first are settled in the Superior Armed Forces Council, the collegial body revived by General López.

## U.S. Rights Group Says Sandinists Have Curbed Abuses, Rebels Haven't

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — All sides in Nicaragua's conflict have violated the laws of war, but the country's leftist Sandinist government has reduced its abuses while those of the U.S.-backed guerrillas have continued unchecked, a private human rights group said Tuesday.

The New York-based American Watch Committee also reported that the United States has "aided and abetted" the guerrillas, known as "contras," in committing abuses by organizing training, supplying and financing them, and by serving as their vigorous and enthusiastic public relations advocate.

America's Watch, which monitors human rights in the Western Hemisphere, also said that by producing a manual for guerrillas with advice on "neutralizing" Nicaraguan officials, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency "directly solicited the contras to engage in violations of the laws of war."

In a 97-page report, entitled "Violations of the Laws of War by Both Sides in Nicaragua," America's Watch said the rebels have launched indiscriminate attacks on civilians, tortured and mutilated prisoners, murdered wounded soldiers, taken hostages and raped women.

Among the five rebel groups, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the largest one, and Misura, an Indian group, committed the most violations, the report said.

America's Watch accused the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the group most closely tied to the CIA, of "the deliberate use of terror tactics to disrupt the coffee harvest."

The Honduras-based group, with an estimated 12,000 fighters, also is accused of attacking unarmed civilians, forcibly recruiting

young men and attacking clearly marked humanitarian vehicles. The report also said that last month a Nicaraguan Democratic Force, or FDN, unit kidnapped and raped two West German women who were involved in relief work in northern Nicaragua.

"The insurgents have only rarely taken prisoners in combat," the report said. "They claim to disarm and release them on the spot. In regard to the FDN, however, credible testimony indicates that, at least on some occasions, their forces have actually finished off wounded opponents."

■ Statement by Rebel Leader

The chief Nicaraguan guerrilla commander declared Tuesday that his forces were willing to accept heavy casualties in seizing and holding territory inside Nicaragua if that was needed to gain renewed U.S. aid. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"It would be costly for us, but to get the funds, we'll pay that price," said Enrique Bermúdez, military commander of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force.

Mr. Bermúdez also called allegations that his troops are continuing to commit serious human rights abuses, "propaganda" by Nicaragua's leftist Sandinist government. However, America's Watch responded that none of its information came from the Sandinists.

Mr. Bermúdez appeared at the Washington press conference as part of the guerrillas' campaign to persuade Congress that the insurgents deserve renewed U.S. backing.

The CIA funneled \$80 million to them from 1981 to last June, before Congress stopped the aid. Mr. Reagan is seeking \$14 million more.

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(AFP) — Thousands of people are attending the funeral of a hijacker who was killed in a military court. He had been a member of the program, these rebels would be

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More than \$769 million in damages determined to reduce or end Honduran oil tanker are being claimed by support for the Nicaraguan

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## Soviet Official Orders Anti-Corruption Drive

MOSCOW — Interior Minister Nikolai V. Fedorenko has urged law enforcement officials to crack down on corruption, a move that comes as the Soviet Union seeks to reform its economy.

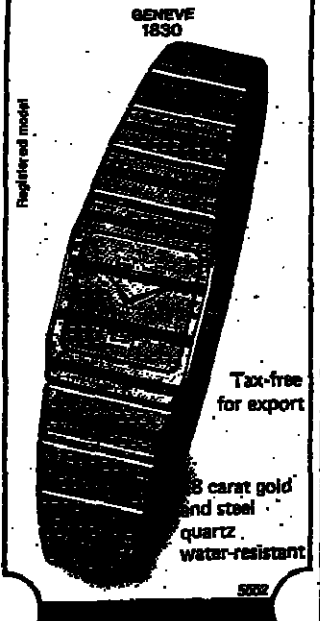
Mr. Fedorenko, a former head of the KGB security police, made the announcement at a meeting Monday of heads of the country's interior ministry departments.

He said that the government was determined to combat corruption, which he said was a major obstacle to economic development.

Mr. Fedorenko said that the government was determined to combat corruption, which he said was a major obstacle to economic development.

paper, Mikhail N. Rutkevich, a social scientist and member of the Academy of Sciences, attacked grass-roots corruption in the form of under-the-counter sales of scarce goods.

Mr. Rutkevich's article called for a drive against corruption at all levels, and echoed the Andropov policy that senior officials should bear responsibility for the actions of subordinates.



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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Afghanistan's Long Fight

"Afghanism" is a word sometimes used to designate an excessive interest in exotic places remote from American interest. But the real Afghanistan is a place of very great American interest, moral and strategic. This is so because of the epic struggle the Afghan people have been waging against the Soviet invasion of their country for more than five years — the Kremlin now has been fighting Afghans longer than it fought Germans in World War II.

The Soviet Union, naturally, prefers to conduct its depredations quietly and in the dark. To avoid having to cope with an international public stirring by pictures of war on television, it has made a strenuous effort to keep independent observers from viewing its Afghan campaign. But some observers do penetrate, and the millions of refugees — as much as a third of the Afghan population has been forced into foreign exile — also provide information. The latter sources enabled a law professor from neutral Austria, Felix Ermacora, to prepare what the U.S. delegate calls an unprecedentedly "full and fair" report on Soviet conduct to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, which is based in Geneva.

The new report accuses "foreign" troops — they can only be Soviet — of bombing villages, massacring villagers and summarily executing guerrillas. It lists instances in which 100 or more civilians at a time were murdered. It documents some of the specific actions by

which the Soviet forces have evidently attempted to destroy the food-producing and irrigation systems so that there would no longer be a viable countryside: a policy of drying up the sea in which the guerrilla fish swim.

Mr. Ermacora's findings are sure to reinforce the deep sympathy that Americans feel for the victims of Soviet imperialism in Afghanistan and the desire to do everything that prudence allows to even the odds. Fortunately, there is a broad American consensus on this score. On the crucial considerations — the heroism and nobility of the Afghan resistance, the absolute wrongness of the Soviet invasion — there is little of the sort of wearing debate that marks the American attitude to, say, Nicaragua. The Afghan people are fighting a clear-cut, unadulterated foreign aggression. Americans are, without argument, helping out.

What will make Moscow desist from its aggression in Afghanistan? Its casualties and economic costs go on. It continues to pay heavy political costs for despoiling an Islamic, Third World country. Fair, internationally supported terms for a negotiated solution remain available: withdrawal of Soviet troops, a return of refugees, self-determination, non-alignment. But first the Soviet Union must call it quits to its campaign to conquer Afghanistan, depopulate the country and reduce it to the status of a satellite state.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Throwing Away an Ace

Congress denied President Reagan's repeated requests in his first term to produce a new chemical weapons and now he is back with the same request. The president's chemical warfare program has a high priority. As these things go, "high" is not very high. The indication is that the administration will give it the old college try but will save its heaviest artillery for various other causes.

The case for breaking President Nixon's moratorium on production of chemical weapons is no better than it was in the past. The basic argument is that to deter the Russians' use of their considerable stores of chemical weapons, the Americans must have a credible capability to retaliate in kind.

The familiar response, and it is still a good one, is that deterrence can be maintained by other means: by the old stuff still in the American chemical stockpile or, if the Pentagon is right that the stockpile has deteriorated, by anti-chemical warfare measures and by threats to use other types of weapons.

Resuming production of chemical weapons, moreover, would convulse Europe, the principal place where the United States might plan to conduct a chemical defense. The Pentagon has lots of arguments about bolstering deter-

rence and raising the nuclear threshold, and all of them ignore the central political reality that a new chemical program would drive up the wall the people in whose behalf the program is chiefly justified. Surely it is not necessary to point out that, with the nuclear and space talks about to resume, this is a peculiar moment for the United States to hand Moscow a powerful new propaganda club to wield.

After all, a powerful old propaganda club already exists. Fortunately, it is in American hands. The Kremlin's continued production of chemical warfare against local peoples in Indochina and Afghanistan enables and requires the United States to portray the Soviet Union as the planner and perpetrator of a dread outlawed form of warfare.

Recently Pravda again indulged the Soviet practice of seeking to deflect world attention from its own chemical-weapon policies by accusing the Reagan administration of "preparing for a chemical rearmament of America." Let Mr. Reagan back off his proposals, which are unlikely to go far anyway, and keep the heat where it belongs: on Moscow. Campaigning for a new chemical weapons program amounts to throwing away an ace.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Traitorous? Nonsense

The head of the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs has personally indicted, tried and convicted Leslie Gelb of The New York Times for what he considers irresponsible, even traitorous conduct. What was Mr. Gelb's offense? He did his job as a responsible journalist by reporting on an international controversy over nuclear weapons. That is no offense at all. What is offensive is the behavior of the official, Lieutenant General John Chalm. It calls out for reprimand.

General Chalm is displeased with The Times' account (1/17, Feb. 15) of U.S. contingency plans to deploy nuclear depth charges in Canada, Ireland, Bermuda and Puerto Rico without consulting their governments.

The story noted that disclosure of the plans by William Arkin, a critic of U.S. weapons policy, had caused a considerable amount of public and parliamentary debate abroad.

The general ordered his staff to stop talking

to Mr. Gelb — an order now rescinded. He went a shameful step further. Mr. Gelb once held the same job the general now occupies. His photograph therefore hung with those of other predecessors in the bureau's waiting room. The general replaced Mr. Gelb's picture with this notation: "Removed for Cause. The P.M. Director, 1977 to 1979, did willingly, willfully, and knowingly publish, in 1985, classified information the release of which is harmful and damaging to the country."

Removing the photograph is childish. But by posting that notice, like an indictment, the general appoints himself prosecutor, judge and jury. It is a gross abuse of authority and an undeserved, official slur on Mr. Gelb's distinguished government and journalistic service.

Mr. Gelb dealt most responsibly both with the Arkin documents and the officials he consulted to verify these papers.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### The Hungry in America

America's hungry citizens do not look like the starving stickpeople in many Third World nations, but they do exist, standing in the long soup lines of urban cities and sitting on the porches of rundown shacks in rural areas.

A task force on hunger in America recently released that "up to 20 million citizens may be hungry at least some period of time each month." Though this nation's problem is less dramatic than the plight of the hungry worldwide, it is just as real.

In some of the poorer areas of the United

States, the doctors discovered reported cases of kwashiorkor and marasmus, two diseases of advanced malnutrition usually found in developing nations. In other locations, Americans were found with vitamin deficiencies, diabetes, leishmaniasis and other medical problems directly related to inadequate food.

Given the mood in Washington, the report's call for increased domestic funding (to fight hunger) is likely to receive a negative reception. Still, there are too many people going hungry in this country. Perhaps a start can be made on fashioning a solution.

— The Baltimore Sun.

## FROM OUR MARCH 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: Senator Decries Federal Waste**  
NEW YORK — Senator Aldrich's figures of Government extravagance caused wide comment. The New York Tribune says: "Senator Aldrich says if he were permitted to run the Federal Government he could save \$300,000,000 a year. By all means let his bill for the appointment of a commission to introduce business methods be passed." The Hartford Times remarks: "This annual waste of \$300,000,000 is nearly as much as the whole cost of the Federal Government during the first term of President Cleveland. We think the Rhode Island Senator understated rather than overstated the actual wastage that has grown up during the period of 'expansion' since 1898." The Washington Star adds: "Money in large sums is necessary for the Government. But if there is waste it should be stopped."

**1935: Hitler Has Diplomatic 'Cold'**  
LONDON — A certain amount of bewilderment was created in British official circles [on March 5] by the announcement that Chancellor Adolf Hitler was suffering from a cold and had requested a postponement of British Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon's visit to Berlin. The question London is now pondering is whether the Führer's illness is real or diplomatic; and its sudden onset following Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald's warning [on March 4] that Great Britain was rearming largely on account of Germany, tends to incline the British toward the belief that Hitler's cold comes within the latter category. It is therefore being asked whether the latest effort toward European pacification is in process of being sidetracked, and if so, what the repercussions of this development will be.

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## Keeping the Peace in Divided Cyprus Falls to UN

By Jonathan Power

NICOSIA — The United Nations troops have been keeping the peace in Cyprus for 20 years. They could be here another 20. Brought in to stop the killings between the Greek and Turkish communities, they are now manning a buffer zone that extends 217 kilometers (135 miles) across the border. Cyprus, for hundreds of years one country, is now split into very different regions.

The negotiations at the end of January, the first direct ones in five years, between the leaders of the two sides and the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, came to nothing. Although there is talk of renewing this effort, the differences in outlook, years of mistrust and the not dissimilar aspects of the status quo, mean the UN may be here for the foreseeable future. There are 2,600 UN troops — British, Danes, Swedes, Canadians, Austrians and Australians under the command of an Austrian general, Gunter Greindl.

The center of Nicosia is like the center of Berlin — a derelict strip of no-man's-land and abandoned houses, devastated by the bitter fighting 10 years ago when the Turkish army invaded Cyprus with the biggest paratroop drop since World War II to protect the Turks.

Every day the British UN troops drive in armored cars down the narrow road that separates the opposing sentries. On one side, under the deep red crescent-mooned flag of Turkey, are the alert and sharply dressed troops from the mainland. On the other, under the blue and white flag

of Greece and the paler flag of Cyprus, are the Greek Cypriot troops, lazy and careless.

We stop at a Canadian-managed observation post, an abandoned house, skirt a whisky bottle on the stairs that the officer believes is booby trapped and clamber onto the roof. In the Greek Cypriot part of the city are the chaotic concrete symbols of helter-skelter economic growth. On the Turkish side is the elegant

is, to make sure they are not intimidated by the Turkish patrols. Every week there is some incident — an attempt to take a farmer or an increase in the fortifications. Each time the UN's junior officers try and sort this out with their opposite numbers. In most cases they succeed, winning free passage for a farmer or dismantling some new sandbagging. Much of the day-to-day work is humdrum. There are 150 observation

*The UN troops are, as their general observes, a "human trip wire, the crossing of which raises the political stakes for any contending force."*

posts along the buffer zone and soldiers, often on their own, man them in 12-hour shifts. In the Danish sector, in the hilly west of Cyprus, four men spend two weeks at a stretch on an isolated hilltop post, cooking for themselves and being resupplied by British helicopters.

This is low level stuff, but without it there could be conflagration. It has not always been so easy. One officer who has spent 17 years in the British army recalls the most terrifying moment in his whole career as being pinned down in Nicosia's airport by Turkish paratroopers. The UN troops, although underarmed, were prepared to fight to the last man to protect the airport. The fact that the

British were so obviously determined and that severe political repercussions would have resulted from an assault stayed the Turkish hand. The UN troops are, as General Greindl observes, a "human trip wire, the crossing of which raises the political stakes for any contending force."

The UN presence has a dominating influence on the island's politics. Cyprus is in a lock to the Security Council. Opinion there for once is unanimous on what to do. Mr. Pérez de Cuellar used to be the permanent representative in Nicosia and sees it as an important part of his life's work to bring the two sides together again. Cyprus cannot afford to walk away from the UN and if it cannot find a final peace through UN negotiations it will probably live with the temporary peace imposed by the UN army.

No one would want the whole world run by the UN. The idea of world government would be the ultimate abhorrent bureaucracy. But when the UN is brought in to keep the peace and all sides accept it is quite amazing what it can do, both to those it seeks to help and those who are sent to work for it.

At one point I asked the young British officer who was accompanying me if he thought the British troops found the job a strain. "British?" he said, self-consciously correcting me. "We're UN." He was only in the third month of a six-month duty, but already was infused with a spirit that is not picked up on the streets of London.

International Herald Tribune.

## Winners Can Be Losers in Game of Hostile Takeovers

By William C. Norris

MINNEAPOLIS — On a recent visit to New York, I picked up a newspaper and discovered in the business section that my company might be the target of a takeover attempt. It caught my attention. But it was no surprise.

Control Data, like almost every company in America, no matter how large, is vulnerable to the tidal wave of hostile takeovers that we have seen in recent years. Some may find this ironic. For more than 10 years, as a critic of corporate raiders, stock-market speculators, opportunistic bankers, lawyers, arbitrageurs and other power-hungry players in the real-money monopoly game of hostile takeovers, I have argued that such takeovers loot corporate treasures, cheat shareholders and undermine our ability to compete.

I have warned that they lead to the misuse of capital; force management to sacrifice long-term strategy and

the development of new products and services for short-term gains; inhibit innovation and cause job losses and economic upheaval that disrupt the lives of employees and communities. Nobody seems to have paid much attention. Last year, for example, a record number of companies repurchased their own shares. Many did so as a defensive measure against real or implied takeover threats, paying a higher-than-market price to buy back stock from an unwanted suitor and thereby coining a new word in the corporate lexicon — "greenmail," a form of legalized banditry that has mainly rewarded its practitioners.

The inescapable conclusion is that hostile takeovers are undermining our economic system and our competitiveness. But there is a ray of hope: statutes enacted at the state level, including Ohio and Minnesota,

The most important component of the Minnesota law is a requirement that the acquiring company publicly disclose its plans and goals for the target company, its employees and the communities in which they live. This is obviously a critical requirement in unwanted takeovers. But I also believe that even in the case of friendly combinations, the acquisition should not be consummated if the negative aspects of the takeover cannot be resolved in an economical and socially acceptable manner.

What we need now is federal reform along the same lines: a national response to the economic and social damage caused by hostile takeovers. The damage is real. Recently, for example, a New Jersey company called Edudata tried to take over a Minnesota company called Scientific Computers. Scientific Computers

had about 250 employees and earned \$12.2 million on sales of \$14.9 million in fiscal 1984. Edudata, by contrast, had few employees, virtually no track record and had been losing money. In another case, Cardiff Acquisitions came after Conwed, a Minnesota-based forest products company. Both of these takeover attempts would have succeeded had it not been for the Minnesota law, a law promoted by business, labor, academics and state government, and upheld by federal district and appellate courts. Cardiff, for example, failed in its first attempt to acquire Conwed. It later succeeded, but only after raising its original bid by one-third.

Yet even with the aid of the new law, companies can pay dearly to remain independent. Take Scientific Computers. Before the raid, the company had little debt and a healthy cash reserve of \$3.7 million. But it ultimately paid \$6.4 million to buy back stock held by Edudata and affiliates, plus \$500,000 in attorneys' fees, by borrowing \$4 million and taking the rest from cash reserves.

In a sense, therefore, Scientific Computers won. But even in losing, Edudata made off with a big haul of cash, and the lawyers got their cut. And there were hundreds of small losers. The long-term stockholders of Scientific Computers got dollored. As a result of the cash paid out, and the reduced earning power of the company, their shares are now worth less. The company's employees lost because their employer was left with decreased resources with which to compete in the marketplace. Finally, the community and state lost — for the reasons cited here and because capital was removed from the state.

The need for a law requiring a raider to disclose his intentions seems obvious, but it is driven home when you read, as I did, a letter from an employee of another Minnesota target of a hostile takeover attempt. The employee asked why dedicated workers who had invested both money and lives in the company were not entitled to an explanation of the raider's plans for their futures. We cannot responsibly ignore the devastating effects of corporate raids on employees, communities and the future vitality of the company itself.

Moreover, if we fail to respond quickly and sensibly, public outrage will lead to punitive and inflexible legislation. Before this happens, Congress should enact a law that inhibits hostile takeovers while assuring some flexibility for friendly mergers and acquisitions, which can be critical to our competitive strength.

My response when asked about takeover rumors is: "Anyone who tries to take over Control Data will be in for a world-class fight."

The writer is chairman and chief executive officer of Control Data Corp. in Minneapolis. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Making Law Instrument Of Injustice

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — In the world of political tyranny, the familiar forms of law may be used as instruments of persecution. That truth was brought home to me recently by painful cases from two very different countries, Yugoslavia and South Africa. In both cases life is at stake. In both, the authorities would serve their own interest if they tempered power with humanity.

Vladimir Seks is a Yugoslav lawyer. He was the lead defense attorney in the big political trial that ended recently in Belgrade. The evidence of even mild dissidence was so weak that the prosecutors scaled down the charges, and the three men convicted got lighter sentences than expected.

But after the trial Mr. Seks himself was imprisoned. And last week he was disbarred permanently. It was a signal to all the country's lawyers: Do not defend dissidents.

Mr. Seks, who is 42, suffers from an ulcer and a heart condition. He has been on a hunger strike since Feb. 12. Friends say his life is in danger.

What has he done to bring such cruelty down upon him? He has been too faithful to the ideals of law; he took too seriously the promises of his country's legal code. This was especially dangerous because he is a Croat, and among Yugoslavia's constant republics Croatia has the least tolerant officials.

Starting out in law 15 years ago as a prosecutor in the town of Osijek, Mr. Seks found that the security police had been opening private letters — 100,000 letters by his reckoning. That was against the law, so he prepared a prosecution. Officials ordered him to give it up and apologize. Rather than do that he resigned. He since has become one of Eastern Europe's leading defense lawyers. But the police never forgave him.

In 1981 he was convicted of "hostile propaganda" — criticizing the government in a café conversation. The two witnesses against him were a thief and a man who said later that the police had told him what to say. A Yugoslav federal court ordered the conviction re-examined, but the Croatian courts desisted after that by reducing the sentence to eight months — less than the level required for federal review. That is the "crime" for which he has now been imprisoned and disbarred.

Mr. Seks can be freed, and his right to practice law restored, if the president of Yugoslavia, Veselin Djuranovic, grants him a pardon. The bar association of Croatia has asked the president to do so. The president of the American Bar Association, John C. Shephard, has made the same appeal: the first such intervention made abroad by the American group.

Will the Yugoslav government respond? If it does not — if it allows Mr. Seks to suffer, perhaps to die — it too will pay a price. Yugoslavia must respect in the West, but it cannot have that if it crushes Vladimir Seks. The second case concerns Ishmail Mohamed, 54, a professor of mathematics at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg. He is of mixed race: colored, in the official South African classification. He played a part in the United Democratic Front, the multiracial group that in the last two years has been the main proponent of nonracial democracy in South Africa.

On Feb. 19 the security police arrested Mr. Mohamed. Along with seven other leaders of the South African struggle against apartheid, they were accused of high treason. They are to be tried in Durban with eight others arrested earlier.

In human terms Mr. Mohamed's is an especially anguishing case. He had a heart operation 18 months ago, a double bypass, and he needs a special diet and treatment.

But the point is broader than Mr. Mohamed. It is a point of law, of due process. The 16 accused of treason are mostly professional people: professors, lawyers, businessmen. They have never been connected with violence. They stand accused of treason, a capital crime, but they have not yet been told what exactly they are supposed to have done.

In security cases, moreover, South African prosecutors can effectively deny bail, removing that issue from the courts. This case is likely to go to trial next summer and then take 18 months or more. Unless they are allowed bail, the defendants will be locked up and out of politics all that time — how very flimsy the evidence.

The Reagan administration has rightly objected to the South African practices of banning and detention without trial. But the tactics used in the treason case so far are also offensive to Western ideas of due process and Pretoria should be under no illusions about that. The first test — important to South Africa as to the defendants — will be the prosecution's willingness to let bail be decided in the normal way, by the courts.

The New York Times.

## LETTER

### Famine Factors

Flora Lewis, in her opinion column "Cycle of Famine Defies a Single Solution" (Feb. 19), is an uncritical reporter of the Worldwatch Institute's report on the "State of the World." It is absurd to blame ecological factors and population growth for the insufficient production of food in many countries in which overpopulation is habitually killed and imprisoned, and most importantly, expect peasant farmers to grow food for prices set at less than the cost of its production. Flora Lewis and the Worldwatch Institute will find examples in history of rapid population growth accompanied by increasing agricultural productivity.

FERRAN PEROSE  
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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Discs, Book Pay Tribute to the Duke and the King

By Michael Zwercin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In Alabama in 1956, a curtain was hung between Ted Heath's British big band and the Nat King Cole trio, appearing in Birmingham on the same bill. Despite this nominal segregation on stage, as James Haskins and Kathleen Benson write in "Nat King Cole" (Stein and Day): "[Cole] was launching into his third song, 'Little Girl,' when suddenly four men rushed the stage. A woman screamed. Then a microphone hit [Cole] in the face, and he fell backward over his piano bench." Cole's lip was bruised and his back injured. He returned to the stage and told the audience he could not continue. "I just came here to entertain you. That was what I thought you wanted. I was born here."

Today, Eddie Murphy, starring in the hit film "Beverly Hills Cop," which has grossed more than \$150 million in the United States, kisses a white woman, beats up white men and makes the kind of money previously reserved for white people. In addition, about half of the United States' top ten records in the

past year have been by black artists.

The United States has come a long way from the time when a black crooner who made white women swoon could be physically assaulted for it — though Cole's assailants were arrested and sentenced to jail — but Eddie Murphy notwithstanding, a black genius can still be neglected unless he is fortunate enough to have a white patron.

Only last year it took a lot of love and perseverance on the part of Henri Renaud, a former jazz pianist and an executive for CBS/France over the last 20 years, to convince his company to allow him the time and expenses to go to New York and find and remaster an unreleased collection of Duke Ellington tapes.

The tapes have just been issued as a five-record, three-album set — called "Duke 56/62." Some of the cuts were marked "untitled." Listening for the first time to one such track, Renaud exclaimed: "Lotus Blossom!" A classic. He was amazed. Nobody had bothered to find out the titles

of, let alone release, material by a man some regard as America's greatest composer. Would similar George Gershwin material have remained unreleased and untitled?

This sort of inventory is generally dismissed as "slow-moving product" in the profit-oriented atmosphere of the recording industry. It took all of Renaud's experience in the labyrinths of corporate power to pull the project off. The material is prime, not a collection of outtakes. It is from Ellington's golden age, when the most exciting soloists — Clark Terry, Juan Tizol, Johnny Hodges, Jimmy Woode and Paul Gonsalves, for example — were combined into the most precise and powerful ensembles Ellington ever had. Ellington and Billy Strayhorn were at the height of their compositional powers. Volume 3 features vocalists Rosemary Clooney and Johnny Ray, and two tracks on Volume 2 combine the Count Basie and Ellington orchestras.

There are no plans to release "Duke 56/62" in the United States.

The Cole biography focuses on the same period as the Ellington collection. This was the high point

of his career, after he began to sing commercial hits that were also musical gems, before rock competition began to push him into golden exile in Las Vegas.

The reader is reminded of black baseball players before Jackie Robinson. The word "waste" comes to mind. Though Cole was wealthy and famous, he smoked too much and worried too much, trying to keep his dignity as a black performer while catering to a white-dominated industry by coming up with more commercial material. He died of lung cancer at age 45, in 1965.

He started as a jazz pianist in Chicago. Like the guitarist George Benson (who would still be playing in organ trios in smoky lounges, the musical equivalent of the Negro baseball leagues, had he lived in those days), Cole became under-rated on his instrument when many critics and fans called him a sellout for singing. Like Benson, he was a master instrumentalist.

His fugue with Lester Young on "Indiana" is one of the greatest examples of collective improvisation ever recorded. The critic Barry Ulanov called Cole's trio with Oscar Moore on guitar and Wesley

Prince on bass "as good as the Art Tatum trio." Their fabric was so tight that one voice could hardly be distinguished from another.

Cole began with charming novelty tunes like "Straighten Up and Fly Right," then hit his stride with a series of ballads including "Nature Boy," "Sweet Lorraine," "For All We Know" and "Mona Lisa," in a sensual voice that crooned too early for its own good.

He was a private man. The Haskins-Benson biography rarely gets behind the facade: insights are generally limited to such stuff as "He was a nice guy to work for," and it is full of laundry-list details: "The gross was \$17,562. At the usual 60 to 70 percent rate, Cole could have made between \$10,500 and \$12,250."

When the civil rights movement began, Thurgood Marshall said that all Cole needed was "a banjo to complete his role as an Uncle Tom." Cole said that if he had been more outspoken on civil rights he would never have become the first black entertainer to have his own television show (in 1956). The show, however, never attracted enough sponsors, who worried

The Associated Press  
Nat King Cole in 1956.

about Southern markets, and it went off the air after a year.

The book is short (179 pages, with photos, plus a discography). It is a modest but often moving portrait of someone who tried to balance family responsibilities with artistic ambitions, and it provides an insight into a society that destroyed its own artistic royalty.

## France Michelin Adds 19th 3-Star Restaurant

By Patricia Wells

New York Times Service

PARIS — The 1983 Michelin Guide for France, published Tuesday, awarded its highest rating, three stars, to the Auberge du Pere Bise in Talloires. There were no demotions from the three-star ranks, so the move raised the total of three-star restaurants to 19, four of them in Paris.

One three-star restaurant in Paris, Archestrata, owned by Alain Senderens, will soon change its name and move from the 7th arrondissement to the space occupied by the restaurant Lucas-Carton on the Place de la Madeleine. The new restaurant, to be known as Alain Senderens Lucas-Carton, is scheduled to open April 15 and is expected to continue serving Senderens' personal and dramatic style of nouvelle cuisine.

Lucas-Carton, which had two stars in the 1984 guide, is therefore listed without stars in the new guide. Because of the timing of Senderens' decision to change locations, a filler noting the change is being inserted into the 1985 guide.

The guide lists numerous promotions and demotions. The most notable include the upgrading of three Paris restaurants — Guy Savoy, Le Petit Beaulieu and Relais Louis XIII — from one star to two, and the demotion of several well-known two-star restaurants — notably Barrier in Tours, Chapon Fin in Thoissey, Hostellerie de la Poste in Avallon and Auberge Bressane in Bourg-en-Bresse — to a single star. Restaurant Gerard Pangaud in the Paris suburb of Boulogne-Billancourt, which had two Michelin stars in the 1984 guide, has been deleted from the new guide because, Michelin said, Pangaud

plans to move back to Paris. Auberge du Pere Bise in the Haute Savoie region held three stars from 1951 until 1983, when it was demoted to two because Michelin inspectors explained, the owner, Francois Bise, was too often absent from the kitchen.

Bise died last year at age 55. The restaurant by Lake Annecy, considered one of the most beautiful dining spots in the country, is now directed by his wife, Charlyne, and their 21-year-old daughter, Sophie, who since age 16 has worked as an apprentice in restaurants throughout France, continuing a family tradition began in 1901, when her great-grandparents opened the restaurant, Gilles Furrin, who has directed the kitchen since 1980, when Bise became ill, remains head chef.

Michelin lists 12 new two-star restaurants. In the provinces, new promotions from one to two star include Chabran in Font-de-l'Isere, not far from Valence in the Rhone valley; Jean Bardet in Chateau-roux, in the southern Loire; the Pyrenées in Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port in the Pyrenées Mountains; and the Bretagne in Questembert, Brittany.

In Paris, 12 restaurants were promoted to one star, including the Jules Verne, in the Eiffel Tower; Tan Diah, a popular Vietnamese restaurant in the 7th arrondissement; the Pavillon Elysees, pastry chef Gaston Lenotre's new restaurant on the Champs-Elysees; and two restaurants devoted to fish and seafood, Villars Palace in the 5th arrondissement and La Cagouille, a Moroccan restaurant in Paris, regained the star it lost in 1984.

Outside Paris, other notable one-star promotions include the Gill in Rouen and the Rivage in Gien.

## Fugard's 'Road to Mecca' Is an Absorbing, Lyrical Account of Old Age

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — For reasons having more to do with political fashion than theatrical justice, Athol Fugard tends to be admired in Britain more for his directly anti-apartheid tracts than for his poetic dramas. His new play, "The Road to Mecca" (on the National's Lytle-

## THE LONDON STAGE

ton stage), has therefore had a predictably rough ride from many critics, but it is a marvelously lyrical account of an eccentric old African sculptress who finds the courage to stay well away from the old people's home to which the village pastor, her longtime admirer, wishes to commit her.

Put as bleakly as that, "The Road to Mecca" may not sound especially compelling; what makes it such an absorbing and unmissable evening is the playing of Yvonne Bryceland as the old lady. Bob Peck as the pastor and Charlotte Cornwell who completes the cast as a young radical teacher who comes back to give the old lady her independence again. If you can imagine "The Corn Is Green" in an

African setting, that is one part of this "Road"; but it also manages to be a play about loneliness and eccentricity and the arrogance of church commissioners, the claustrophobia of village life, the hatred of the artist and the fear of someone who abandons religion for art. It is a play about faith and old age and courage and tolerance and bigotry that manages, in a moving evening directed by Fugard, to say rather more about the human condition than has been said at the National by a new play for a very long time.

Having been away from the London theater and therefore this column for a couple of months, I had expected certain minor re-entry problems. What I had not anticipated was the time warp involved in a reconsideration of "The Caine Mutiny Court-Martial" (at the Queens). This, you may recall, was the stage adaptation by Herman Wouk of his 1950s best seller about the mad Captain Queeg and the lieutenant accused of having improperly deposed him during a typhoon. Lloyd Nolan created the role on stage in New York and London 30 years ago, though the memory that sticks is the one of

Humphrey Bogart rattling those ball bearings in the movie.

Now we have Charlton Heston making his London stage debut as Queeg, in an admirable trans-Atlantic Equity deal whereby he and an American team are allowed to play a season over here while Glenda Jackson and a British team do their classic "Strange Interlude" on Broadway. The only problem with this arrangement is that, for reasons unclear to me, Heston has chosen to come over with a play that creeps more loudly than the ship in the middle of its typhoon — and to come, what's more, without a director, other than himself.

This is more than a little unfortunate, because both the play and his performance could do with some backstage guidance. Heston is a considerably more interesting actor than those who have only seen him apparently posing for Mount Rushmore through those interminable Hollywood epics tend to realize; anyone who survived stage training with Katharine Cornell and screen training with Orson Welles is bound to know a bit about theatricality. The pity of it is that we only have him at the front of a waxwork display cabinet.

The English actor Ben Cross turns in a somewhat wooden per-

formance as the defense counsel who has to prosecute Queeg in order to get his own client off the hook of a court-martial. Among the Americans, the only more-than-adequate performance comes from John Schuck as Queeg's counsel. It would have been good to welcome Heston to London in a better production of a better play.

A play about the sad life and Hollywood times of Montgomery Clift must have seemed a good idea, given at least two major biographies packed with alcohol and drugs and wasted promise; sadly, however, Neil Norman, whose new drama "The Misfit" is playing at the Old Red Lion pub theater in Islington, has managed nothing more than a lightweight canter through the known facts with no attempt to explain what made Clift so haunting as both actor and man.

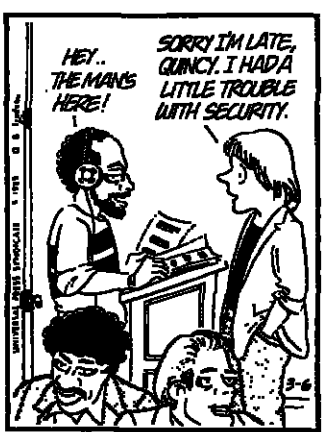
In the title role, John Cassady makes no attempt at impersonation, rather resembling instead a taller Mickey Rooney; and, given a patchy script, that seems to have been typed with one eye on a libel lawyer and the other on Madame Tussaud, it is difficult to fathom quite what this is supposed to be.

The chronology of Clift's life has been radically altered, directors as diverse as George Stevens and John Huston have been merged (presumably in the interests of casting economy) into one all-purpose grizzled bully, and an actress called Barbara Kinghorn intriguingly doubles as Clift's appalling mother and a drama coach apparently modeled on Lotte Lenya's role in "From Russia With Love."

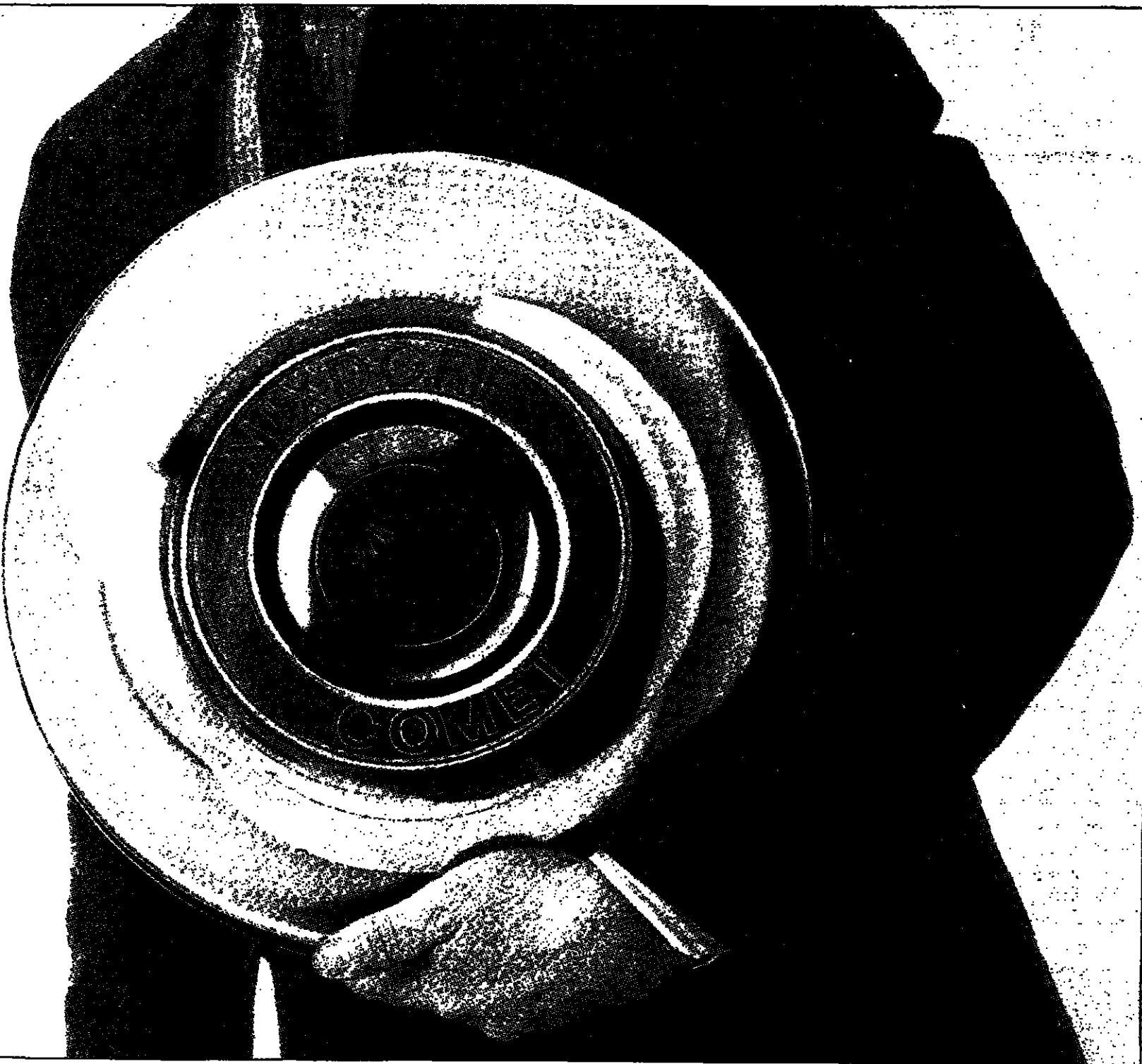
The result is a mishmash that does little credit to its director, Ned Vukovic (also billed as the man

who conceived the show, which makes you wonder what Neil Norman did, since the writing is minimal, or any of the others involved. The sad thing is that there could be a good play in Clift. Moments here, such as the legendary and well-documented confrontation with Marlon Brando, in which Brando tells Clift not to die since all great actors need a rival and Monty is his, suggest that, given a writer and a director and a cast and a budget, there could have been more to "The Misfit" than a mistake.

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## INSIGHTS

## The Good Life for Japanese: Better Products and Changing Values

By Sam Jameson

Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — When Takashi Watarai was a student at Tokyo University two decades ago, there were days when he did not have enough money to buy a 20-cent bowl of noodles for lunch. And he still remembers an ill-fitting shirt he received as a gift from a friend.

"The sleeves were too long," he said, "but I pulled them up at the shoulders and wore it anyway."

The third child of a soy-sauce maker who went bankrupt, Mr. Watarai was fortunate to be in college at all, for only 8.5 percent of Japan's college-age youth then attended a university.

Those days of poverty ended for Mr. Watarai in 1965, when he quit his first job and joined four friends in establishing a market research company. It was about the same time that the economic status of most other Japanese began to improve substantially.

The average Japanese family in the early 1960s not only did without a car, a telephone, a refrigerator and a stove but did not even have a private bath. When Mr. Watarai, now 45, took his first job, more than half of Tokyo's population used the public baths.

Since then, many luxuries have become commonplace necessities, and Japan's affluence has brought not only vast material changes to the Japanese but has had a profound psychological impact on them as well.

Today, Tokyo Survey Research Corp., the company that Mr. Watarai and his four partners established, operates seven subsidiaries. It employs 303 full-time staff members and 5,200 part-time survey interviewers. Last year it registered sales of \$19 million.

Mr. Watarai no longer worries about how to pay for his next meal. What he is concerned about is whether his company will be able, in the next 10 years, to do 20 times as much business with only three times as many employees.

"Any goal lower than that," he says, "would hardly be worth working for."

Mr. Watarai's attitude and ambition have parallels throughout Japan's society. The average Japanese worker earned \$15,000 last year, 13 times the average wage of 1960. Japan's gross national product, the total output of goods and services, has increased 18-fold over the same period, to \$12 trillion.

The accomplishment of so much in so little time has spawned a new confidence that Japan can find its own way into the future, or, at the least, continue to rank among the most dynamic nations. Catching up is no longer the name of the game.

Only in car ownership (about 65 percent of Japanese families own a car) and size of housing units (an average of 927 square feet, or about 86 square meters, of floor space) does Japan rank noticeably below the United States. A college graduate still has to spend half of his starting salary of \$550 a month to rent an apartment in Tokyo — but the apartment will be twice the size of the standard one-room dwelling of 1960 and it will have a bath, Swedish furniture, French perfumes, and designer fashions from around the world are available in Japanese shops. But as for the necessities of life, the belief that Japan already makes virtually everything it needs — and does it better and more cheaply than anybody else — has emerged among busi-



Pedestrians and shoppers on the sidewalk in Tokyo's affluent Ginza district.

ness leaders, government bureaucrats and the general public.

Today, it is hard to find anyone outside the nation's two leftist opposition parties, the Marxist-oriented Japan Socialist Party and the Japanese Communist Party, who worries about Japan's reverting to the authoritarian style of government and militarism that precipitated its defeat in World War II.

And while the word nationalism still strikes a discordant note in some circles, there is hardly anyone who is not proud to be a Japanese.

It was not that way in the early 1960s, when pride in Japan and its traditions was commonly equated with discredited militarism. Abject humility and national self-deprecation were standard then.

Other psychological changes are also apparent.

Affluence has brought a civility to public manners that the constraints of poverty did not allow. In 1960, large groups of Japanese resented mobs. Only by battling one's way through a crowd, for example, did anyone manage to get to a ticket window at a commuter railroad or subway. Now, with an ample supply of ticket

vending machines, Japanese politely wait in lines of manageable length.

Tokyo, in the early 1960s one of the filthiest cities in the world, today is rated as one of the cleanest. The change came mainly from the provision of such elemental public facilities as ashtrays, waste baskets and toilets, which formerly were nonexistent.

Driving habits and pedestrian discipline improved sharply after lane stripes were painted on the roadways and city roads were fenced off to provide sidewalks. Drivers now stay in their own lanes. Pedestrians no longer stroll in roadways, expecting cars to get out of the way.

Some Japanese, whose homes are filled with gadgets and have few material needs still to be fulfilled, are beginning to lament the loss of spiritual values, a loss that they say has come with affluence. Juvenile delinquency, although negligible compared to such behavior in the United States, is on the rise.

Extravagance, too, has become a way of life, some say.

Putting new soles and heels on old shoes has fallen out of fashion, for example. Only about half of the Japanese who regularly had their shoes repaired in the early 1960s bother to do so

now, according to the Japan Shoe Commerce Newspaper.

One weekly magazine reported that when a primary school teacher scolded a pupil for wearing dirty athletic shoes, the pupil appeared the following day in a new pair.

"I threw them away," the pupil told the teacher. "You said my shoes were dirty, and I told my mother. So she bought me a new pair."

Japanese businessmen who once pressed their suits under their mattresses and transferred from bus to subway to train rather than take a taxi have given up such economies.

Now, they are likely to spend huge sums of money on other things. They will equip themselves, for example, with the best and most expensive golf equipment available: one in every four employed workers today owns a set of golf clubs.

The new Japan can be seen even in the kitchen. Increasing numbers of young housewives can cook nothing beyond the most rudimentary dishes, so companies have sprung up around the country to home-deliver food for the family table along with instructions on how to prepare it. Shops offering prepared food now number

more than 10,000, with sales totaling more than \$12 billion a year.

Most Japanese — today better educated, on the average, than Americans — are less willing than before to do the dirty jobs of society. Maids have all but disappeared. The quality of service has deteriorated in many instances, and it often costs more to get something fixed than to replace it.

Today, nearly a quarter of college-age Japanese attend college — three times the number of the early 1960s, and about the same as in the United States. Ninety percent of Japan's young people have a high school diploma, compared with 75 percent of young Americans. In 1960, schooling for 42 percent of the Japanese ended with junior high school.

With affluence, even the nature of public protest has changed, from the political to the economic. Rights for which the Japanese did not even have a word two decades ago — such as "the right to sunshine," the right to have light unobstructed by a neighboring building — are regularly demanded. The great economic development projects that were so recently sources of national inspiration, such as Bullet Line railroads and petrochemical complexes, have become sources of conflict.

Television, now available everywhere, has spurred a move away from traditional written culture, and many teenagers and adults read not the Japanese classics but comic books, many with pornographic themes. Teachers and employers complain that young people can no longer write the traditional characters properly. The Japanese propensity to save as much as 20 percent of disposable income continues, despite affluence, mainly because a new incentive to savings has replaced the old one.

Formerly, the lack of welfare and pension programs was the primary incentive to save. But a sharp expansion of health insurance, social security and corporate pensions have virtually eliminated the need to save for medical care or old age.

The expansion of medical care also has helped give Japan the longest life expectancies for any country in the world — 79.8 years for women, 74.2 years for men. Spending for a nationwide health insurance system, which was introduced in 1961, has risen from \$1.4 billion in the first year to an expected \$62.9 billion in 1985.

The main incentive to savings is the rapidly rising prices of land and housing. The spiral itself is another by-product of affluence. The average Tokyo resident who wants to buy a home with a small garden now has to wait until he is nearly 41 years old to afford such a place — and to look for it 76 minutes' commuting distance from his work place. The likely cost: \$140,000, or 5.2 years' wages.

The Japanese propensity to work long hours has slackened. The Japanese workweek has dropped to 41 hours from 48 hours, on average. But only a fourth of the people who work get two days off every week of the year.

Workers still forgo 40 percent of the vacation days to which they are entitled and willingly put in overtime, paid at only 1.25 times normal pay. But the Japanese cite the South Koreans, with their 66-hour work weeks, as the world's real workaholics.

Household conveniences, combined with a decreasing birthrate, have given housewives new freedom to work. Married women working outside a family business accounted for only 40 percent of the female work force in the early 1960s, compared with 65 percent today.

Since 1960, the number of married women at work also has risen 71 percent to more than 15.3 million, and last year, for the first time, surpassed the number of housewives.

More personal time also has led to a boom in a variety of businesses lumped into what has become known as the "leisure industry." Although Japanese rank among the world's greatest overseas travelers, foreign travel was forbidden until 1964, when 128,000 people went abroad. Last year, more than four million Japanese made overseas trips, 83 percent of them for leisure.

Yet it has been only in the last two or three years that ordinary Japanese have come to accept the fact that affluence has arrived.

"When I go to Tokyo, normally once a year, I am staggered by the luxury of daily life there," Fumiko Mori, a Japanese author, recently told a symposium in Washington, where she now lives.

One reason is that corporate profitability and national strength came to Japan long before personal affluence — as a matter of policy. Another is that many Japanese still look upon their affluence as if it were ephemeral.

## Moscow Looks to History as Talks Near

Soviet Officials Say They Seek Respect, Equality and Compromise at Geneva

By Michael Geiler

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — "When Germany attacked without warning in 1941," said Vladimir B. Lomeiko, the head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's press department, "Hitler had been convinced he was stronger than Russia. We do not want history to repeat itself, and for that reason we will never permit anyone to have superiority over us."

Soviet officials say that history weighs heavily on their minds as they head into arms talks with the United States on March 12 in Geneva. Chances for success in the talks, Mr. Lomeiko said, will depend largely on whether the U.S. approach "is aimed at treating us with respect and equality" or "aimed at achieving superiority."

To the Reagan administration, the Soviet Union's missile forces already are superior to their smaller and less numerous American counterparts. But through the Russian end of the telescope, a combination of new U.S. weapons and projects threaten to tip the balance against the Soviet Union in the future.

As they see it, new U.S. medium-range Pershing-2 missiles being installed in West Germany are meant to knock out civilian leadership and military command posts. New long-range MX missiles would be targeted on Soviet missile silos. And President Ronald Reagan's new Strategic Defense Initiative, or "star wars," project to develop an anti-missile shield around the United States could, even if not perfect, handle whatever the Russians had left to fire in a retaliatory strike.

In interviews here last week, Soviet officials, specialists on arms control and U.S. affairs, academics and journalists, made or suggested several points.

• Moscow is prepared to "go very far," as one Soviet official put it, in making "more radical" cuts in Soviet strategic offensive missile forces to get a three-part agreement at Geneva that would prevent a "star wars" defense and include

cuts in U.S. long-range and medium-range missiles.

The official, who stressed that no final Kremlin decisions had been made, hinted that the cuts could go from the 20-percent reductions proposed by Moscow last year at the now-abandoned Strategic Arms Reduction Talks to perhaps 25 percent to 30 percent. The last Soviet START proposal included a reduction from the current level of 2,250 Soviet missiles and bombers to 1,800.

If anything, Moscow appears to be more adamant now than in the now-defunct discussions on intermediate nuclear forces, known as the INF talks, on being compensated for British and French missile forces. Both the British and French missiles, totaling 162, are being modernized and are aimed at Soviet targets. The Soviet officials said they would agree to an equal number of allied medium-range missile warheads in Europe matched against theirs, but would insist on keeping their SS-20 missiles targeted in Asia out of such calculations.

• While concerned about U.S. nuclear forces in Asia, the Russians seemed to be more concerned about possible new Chinese missiles. Western sources said they sensed that the Kremlin is worried about a growing U.S.-Chinese-Japanese triangle on its Asian flank involving technology, money, military assistance and raw material resources.

• Moscow has not lost interest in a ban on testing anti-satellite weapons, despite an abrupt and mysterious silence on the subject in recent months. U.S. and Soviet officials said an American delay in testing a U.S. system is the result of apparent technical problems, not any secret deal.

SOVIET officials said it is simply that the Reagan anti-missile defense plan had overwhelmed other aspects of arms control. But another Soviet specialist hinted that Soviet interest in developing anti-satellite weapons could be increased if it becomes necessary to target space-based elements of a "star wars"

defense. The Russians already have a crude system but are trying to stop a more sophisticated U.S. version.

• The overwhelming priority of Soviet tactics is to stop the Reagan space defense initiative. But many Russians interviewed said that Moscow understands the impossibility of cutting off with certainty all research and is ready to accept that some could go ahead. What they want ended is the awesome financial commitment to the project, currently \$26 billion just for research, and an agreement that bans production.

The impact of the Reagan program here goes well beyond Soviet concern over American technology and the potential impact on superpower relations in a crisis if one side has a defense it thinks will work.

There is a widespread view that the program, as another official put it, is "a cynical attempt to economically bankrupt" the Soviet Union and delay what another called "socioeconomic progress" by forcing an economically strapped Kremlin into either concessions or a costly arms race.

One specialist said that new missile projects, once under way, probably are harder to stop in the Soviet Union than in the United States. He added that the Kremlin would soon have to face decisions that would have financial implications for decades on whether to build more offensive weapons to overcome the "star wars" defense.

Several persons interviewed resented the implication in statements by U.S. officials that the project frightened Moscow and forced it back to the negotiating table after a Soviet walkout from arms control talks in late 1983. The Soviet officials suggested that such statements were condescending and added to the suspicion that Mr. Reagan is not serious about wanting an agreement.

Indeed, some Western diplomats, not Americans, say they have heard Russians say privately that the emergence of the Strategic Defense Initiative provided Moscow with an excellent excuse to return to the Geneva talks without drawing too much attention to the reasons why they walked out in 1983.

In this view, Moscow realizes that its 1983 decision worked against it and that in removing itself from the arms negotiations it also had removed the focal point and forum around which Western peace movements could rally.

Throughout the interviews, however, there was a sense of defensiveness in Soviet statements, from Mr. Lomeiko's emphasis on being treated as equals to resentment over the implications that the Russians could be economically squeezed into concessions.

• A number of experienced Western diplomats in Moscow said that the Soviet Union is in trouble, with economic problems at home, problems in Eastern Europe, and no leadership at the top. The Russians, in this view, want an arms agreement to buy time to emerge from their other problems.

Although the Russians said their leadership is intact and their policy consistent despite the illness of President Konstantin U. Chernenko, Western diplomats said that Mr. Chernenko's illness means there is no one at the top who could take a decisive and imaginative decision to cut through the arms control issue and the Soviet bureaucracy and grab at an interesting new solution if one were available.

Even if Mr. Chernenko dies and a new leader takes over, it would take time for him to consoli-



Vladimir B. Lomeiko

date power and might even be more difficult for a new Soviet leader to make a deal than the present one. Thus, both Soviet and Western specialists said the chances of reaching agreement are slim in the near future, even though the first two years of Mr. Reagan's second term, in which congressional support for him is likely to be most secure, could be the best time from Washington's standpoint.

• The Russians said they do not believe that Mr. Reagan wants to be remembered as having gained an arms agreement. Rather, they said he would rather be viewed historically as the president who made America invulnerable to attack.

Despite recent warning by Mr. Chernenko against being too gloomy over arms control prospects, many Russians are pessimistic.

They cited the size of the U.S. defense budget, the extraordinary technical complexity added by the Strategic Defense Initiative, the unwillingness of Washington to take a good-will first step by signing unratified nuclear test ban treaties and the prospect that the momentum of new weapons projects on both sides will outpace arms talks.

They also cited recent statements by Mr. Reagan and other U.S. officials suggesting that the space defense program is not negotiable as poisoning the atmosphere after Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko agreed on Jan. 8 to work toward "preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth."

Mr. Lomeiko, the only one interviewed who was willing to be quoted by name, said there "are certain facts that are encouraging" and added that "the Soviet side is sincerely interested in success in negotiations and in improving relations with the United States."

Apologizing for dwelling on World War II, Mr. Lomeiko insisted that history is important. "For our part," he said, "we've never forgotten the meeting on the Elbe River" in Germany between U.S. and Soviet troops in the closing days of the war. "We do not and will not ever forget those Americans who fought at our side in the struggle against fascism."

But the "objective truth is," he continued, that Americans never underwent all the hardships, including 20 million dead, that the Russians did in paying the price for being viewed as weak.

## Black Power Brings New Fears To County of the Old U.S. South

By Bill Peterson

Washington Post Service

EDGEFIELD, South Carolina — A sign just off the courthouse square in this old Southern town boasts that Edgefield has produced 10 governors and "more dashing, brilliant, romantic figures, statesmen, orators, soldiers, adventurers and daredevils than any other county of South Carolina, if not of any rural county in America."

It is a place of large, than-life figures. One Edgefield boy commanded the state militia attacking Fort Sumter in the Civil War. Three died as heroes at the Alamo, the San Antonio, Texas, building that was overrun by Mexicans in 1836 and that served as a symbol of Texan resistance to Mexican rule.

But mostly, the town is known for its politicians and its racial strife.

The local high school is named after one favorite son, Strom Thurmond, the senior Republican in the Senate and a man known for his conservative views.

Another hometown senator was Benjamin R. Tillman, who also served as governor, and who led a successful campaign in 1895 to disenfranchise black voters in the state. He explained how on the floor of the Senate: "We took the government away. We snuffed ballot boxes. We shot them. We are not ashamed of it."

The United Daughters of the Confederacy maintains the mansion of another local hero, General Martin Witherspoon Gary, as a historic shrine. General Gary is best remembered for driving blacks from office in the last days of Reconstruction.

Under his guidance, the county Democratic Party passed a resolution in 1878 declaring that "white supremacy is essential to our continued existence as a people."

For more than a century, whites retained control of Edgefield County, a peach-growing area about 60 miles (100 kilometers) southwest of Columbia.

But last fall, a political revolution of sorts occurred. Three blacks were elected to the formerly all-white County Council.

BEFORE then, blacks, who make up about half the county population, had won a 10-year legal battle against an election system that they said shut them out of political decision-making. Under a Supreme Court decision, the county's old at-large voting system was replaced with five single-member districts.

Three of the districts had black majorities, so the election results had been expected. But the new council's assertiveness has shocked many. In its first meeting, on Jan. 1, the council's black majority removed the white county administrator and the white part-time county attorney.

The administrator, H.O. Carter, was replaced by Thomas McCain, a black who initiated the legal battle that led to the Supreme Court decision.

This set off a wave of indignation among whites. "I was scared. A lot of us were. We were worried about what else they'd do," said Barry Ozuts, manager of B.C. Restaurant. "I thought it might be the first of 10 things they wanted to do."

Dozens of whites have packed into the two council meetings held since Jan. 1. "That

doesn't intimidate me," said Willie Bright, the new council president. "I know some whites haven't accepted the results of the election. They don't like what happened. They don't worry me."

But Mr. Bright's political survival and that of the other two black council members may depend on how they resolve two thorny issues.

The first is a lawsuit filed by Mr. Carter, who, as administrator, ran the county government for 12 years. He is seeking payment for a two-year contract he signed with the previous council. Blacks argue that the contract is invalid because it was signed after white council members lost in an October primary election.

Mr. Carter was to be paid \$26,204 a year, about \$6,000 less than Mr. McCain, a former teacher who holds a doctorate degree in mathematics.

THE other issue is what to do about legal fees resulting from Mr. McCain's legal battle with the county. Mr. McCain sued after he ran unsuccessfully for the council in 1972. He ran again in 1976 and 1980.

Mr. McCain's lawyers contend that the county is liable for his legal fees and say they are willing to settle for \$481,000. The county budget last year was \$1.9 million.

Mr. Bright, a telephone company technician and small businessman, has voiced concern that the two issues will dominate the council's attention so much that it might handicap efforts to help county residents in such matters as attracting new industry.

"I don't know how much we'll be able to get done as long as those two things hang over us," he said.

But others, including some whites, say they believe that the new council will resolve its problems, and that a permanent political realignment has taken place here. W.W. Mims, editor of the Edgefield Advertiser, is one.

"These blacks are very smart. They're well-educated and dedicated," he said in his office on the courthouse square. "They're going to try to be wise so they come up on top during the next election."

Meanwhile, blacks are euphoric about their new political power.

"For blacks, it meant everything. We've never had any representation," said Mr. Bright, who remembered having to pay a poll tax to vote in the county. "It means my kids can be elected to public office. Before, it didn't matter if you were good or bad, you couldn't hold public office if you had black skin."

"Somehow, some way, we want to give people hope that life can be different than it has been," said Mr. McCain, who also is the Edgefield County Democratic chairman.

Change is not easy in a place surrounded by so much history. But there are signs of it in unlikely places.

One is the changing view of a son of Edgefield, whose bronze statue is in the courthouse square. It portrays Senator Thurmond, as one from his 24-hour filibuster against the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Among those voting for Mr. Thurmond last fall was Mr. McCain. He said he did so because Mr. Thurmond voted to extend the Voting Rights Act in 1982.

"I figured he deserved my thanks" for having changed his philosophy, Mr. McCain said.

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(Continued from Page 10)										
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52	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
53	34%	Morgan	2.50	93	20	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
54	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
55	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
56	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
57	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
58	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
59	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
60	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
61	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
62	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
63	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
64	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
65	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
66	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
67	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
68	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
69	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
70	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
71	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
72	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
73	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
74	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
75	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
76	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
77	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
78	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
79	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
80	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
81	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
82	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
83	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
84	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
85	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
86	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
87	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
88	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
89	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
90	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
91	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
92	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
93	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
94	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
95	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
96	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
97	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/2	
98	34%	Morgan	1.40	13	10	26%	47%	23%	+ 1/	

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

## March 5

[illegible]

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currency unless otherwise indicated.

Currencies unless otherwise indicated

[illegible]**March 5****NASDAQ National Market Prices**[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

(Continued on Page 13)

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**Tuesday's AMEX Closing**

Vol. of 4 P.M. 11,440,000  
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 10,220,000

Tables include the following prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chgs

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Quot.	Chgs
74	68	AT&T	2.38	3.5	15.5	74	68	11.1	+1
74	68	AT&T	2.38	3.5	15.5	74	68	11.1	+1
74	68	AT&T	2.38	3.5	15.5	74	68	11.1	+1
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74	68	AT&T	2.38	3.5	15.5	74	68	11.1	+1
74	68	AT&T	2.38	3.5	15.5	74	68	11.1	+1

**NOTICE OF REDEMPTION**

**Sundsvallsbanken**

US\$20,000,000  
Floating Rate Capital Notes due 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sundsvallsbanken has elected to redeem all of its outstanding Floating Rate Capital Notes due 1985 (the "Notes") on April 11, 1985, at the Redemption Price of 100% of their principal amount plus accrued interest.

On April 11, 1985, the Redemption Price will become due and payable upon all Notes, and interest thereon shall cease to accrue on and after said date. All Notes, together with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing on October, 1985 are to be surrendered for payment of the Redemption Price plus accrued interest at the Corporate Trust Office of Bankers Trust Company in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, or at the main offices of any one of 1) Bankers Trust Company in London, 2) Banque Indosuez in Luxembourg, 3) Bankers Trust Company in Paris, 4) Bankers Trust A.G. in Zurich, 5) Banque de Benelux S.A. in Brussels, 6) Bankers Trust GmbH in Frankfurt am Main.

Sundsvallsbanken  
By Bankers Trust Company  
as Principal Paying Agent

March 1, 1985

**BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS**

Floating rate note issue of U.S. \$400 million  
September 1983/1991

The rate of interest applicable for the period beginning March 4, 1985 and set by the reference agent is 10% annually.

**COMMERCIAL ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION**

Los Angeles, California

is pleased to announce the establishment of their European affiliate

**COMMERCIAL ACCEPTANCE INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS SA**

29, Rue Philippe 11  
2340 Luxembourg  
Tel.: 352/21581  
Telex: 3251 LU

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Quot.	Chgs
74	68	AT&T	2.38	3.5	15.5	74	68	11.1	+1
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74	68	AT&T	2.38	3.5	15.5	74	68	11.1	+1

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## CME OPTIONS ON BRITISH POUND AND SWISS FRANC FUTURES.

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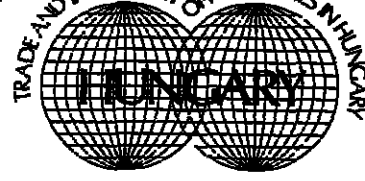
For further information and a free copy of "Options on Currency Futures: An Introduction", write to or telephone Keith Woodbridge at Chicago Mercantile Exchange, 27 Throgmorton Street, London, EC2N 2AN. (01) 920 0722.

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# HUNGARY A CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES



SPONSORED BY  
THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE  
Budapest, June 13-14, 1985

The International Herald Tribune conference on "Trade and Investment Opportunities in Hungary" will be of keen interest to any executive concerned about future economic relations between East and West.

The conference provides an extraordinary opportunity for business leaders to examine how the Hungarian government is approaching questions of domestic and international economic relations and offers Western executives an unusual occasion for direct contact with business leaders from Eastern Europe.

Senior executives wishing to register for the conference should complete and return the coupon below.

- JUNE 13**
- Keynote Address:  
Mr. József Molnár, Deputy Prime Minister  
The Economic Outlook:  
Professor József Bogdár, Director, Institute of World Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences  
Foreign Trade:  
Mr. István Török, Secretary of State for Foreign Trade  
The Five Year Plan:  
Dr. János Haás, Secretary of State, National Planning Board  
Afternoon Address:  
Dr. Armand Hammer, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Occidental Petroleum Corporation  
Investment Incentives and Tax Free Zones:  
Mr. Péter Medgyessy, Deputy Minister of Finance  
Banking:  
Mr. Sándor Demcsák, General Manager, Hungarian Foreign Trading Bank
- JUNE 14**
- The Banking System:  
Mr. János Fekete, First Deputy President, National Bank of Hungary  
Western Banking and Hungary:  
Mr. Gabriel Eichler, Vice President and General Manager, Bank of America N.T., Vienna  
Industrial Outlook:  
Mr. Ferenc Horváth, Secretary of State for Industry  
Panel of Hungarian Industrialists:  
Afternoon Address:  
Professor Richard Portes, Director, Centre for Economic Policy Research, London  
Joint Ventures:  
Mr. László Borbély, Director General, Department for International Monetary Affairs, Ministry of Finance  
Panel of Foreign Companies:  
Moderator: Mr. Tamas Beck, President, Hungarian Chamber of Commerce

**REGISTRATION INFORMATION**

The conference will be held at the Astoria Hotel on June 13 and 14. A block of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferential rates. For details please contact the hotel directly.

Astoria Hotel, Mr. J. Török, Roosevelt St. 2, Budapest, (01) Tel. (36-1) 187836, Telex 22-4954.

The fee for the conference is \$395 or the equivalent in a convertible currency. This includes dinner June 13, cocktails, lunches, documentation and souvenirs. Hungarian travel, French-German translation, fees are payable in advance at the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation postmarked on or before May 30. Cancellations after that date will be charged the full fee.

The conference was organized in association with Interpress in Budapest and G. Arnold Telexing B.V. in Amsterdam. Molnár, The Hungarian cities, is the official carrier for the conference.

**REGISTRATION FORM**

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Position \_\_\_\_\_  
Company \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City/Country \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
Company Activity \_\_\_\_\_

Please send the completed form to the conference secretariat, c/o International Herald Tribune, 221 North Zeeb Road, New York, N.Y. 10022-1000. Or telephone 212/212-1000. Please indicate the city where you wish to be held in Budapest.

☐ Check enclosed ☐ Please invoice

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# AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices of the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 14)

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
4M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
5M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
6M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
7M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
8M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
9M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
10M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
11M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
12M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low	Close	Chg.
13M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
14M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
15M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
16M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
17M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
18M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
19M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
20M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
21M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
22M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low	Close	Chg.
23M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
24M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
25M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
26M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
27M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
28M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
29M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
30M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
31M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
32M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low	Close	Chg.
33M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
34M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
35M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
36M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
37M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
38M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
39M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
40M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
41M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
42M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low	Close	Chg.
43M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
44M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
45M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
46M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
47M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
48M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
49M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
50M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
51M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
52M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low	Close	Chg.
53M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
54M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
55M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
56M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
57M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
58M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
59M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
60M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
61M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
62M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low	Close	Chg.
63M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
64M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
65M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
66M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
67M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
68M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
69M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
70M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
71M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
72M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low	Close	Chg.
73M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
74M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
75M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
76M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
77M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
78M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
79M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
80M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
81M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
82M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
83M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low	Close	Chg.
84M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
85M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
86M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
87M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
88M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
89M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
90M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
91M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
92M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
93M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
94M	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00

# Claimants Wait As Asbestos Firms And Insurers Duel

By Andrew Pollack  
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — In an ornately decorated auditorium remodeled into a courtroom, a trial is underway to determine who will pay billions of dollars in injury claims filed by thousands of people exposed to asbestos.

In the trial, five asbestos manufacturers are contending against more than 50 insurance companies, and the insurance companies are going against one another, in what is one of the largest insurance claim cases ever. While the dispute is mainly over who pays, the outcome could also help determine how much money will ultimately be available to compensate those exposed to asbestos.

The decisions by a jury and by Judge Ira A. Brown Jr. of California Superior Court could also set precedents about liability in cases in which illnesses and deaths occur years after exposure to harmful substances.

The special preparations for the trial, which began Monday, bear witness to the size and complexity of the case. Because no courtroom could hold all the lawyers involved, a former high school auditorium was changed into a courtroom at a cost of \$300,000. An interim system is being set up so lawyers, sitting at 26 tables spread around the room, can indicate they want to speak by pressing a button that turns on a light on the jury's console. Computer systems are being set up to keep track of more than 50,000 documents totaling more than 100 million pages.

To the victims of asbestos exposure, such elaborate preparations illustrate one of their principal complaints — that legal wrangling is crushing attorneys while delaying compensation to victims. A study by Rand Corp. in 1983 estimated that 63 cents of every dollar spent on asbestos litigation went to the attorneys on both sides, not to the claimants.

"All the millions of dollars going down the tubes in attorney's fees, and the victims will not receive a dime," said James E. Vermaelen, executive director of the Asbestos Victims of America. Wearing a portable oxygen tank to help him breathe, he led a demonstration of about a dozen asbestos exposure victims outside the courtroom.

There are an estimated 25,000 claims for injuries or death blamed on inhalation of asbestos, a fibrous material once commonly used as an insulating material and fire retardant.

Attorneys for the asbestos companies and the insurers say that the trial was not delaying payments to victims. The real reason for the delay in compensation, they said, is that in 1982, Manville Corp., the leading asbestos maker, sought bankruptcy protection, which relieves it of having to pay claims.

Manville Corp. is one of the five companies being sued. The other four are Johns-Manville Corp., Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Union Carbide Corp. and W.R. Grace & Co.

The insurers are also being sued. They are American International Group Inc., American Overseas Insurance Co., American Republics Insurance Co., American United Insurance Co., and American Western Insurance Co.

The trial is expected to last several months. It is the largest asbestos litigation trial ever held in the United States.

The trial is being held in San Francisco because of its proximity to the asbestos companies and the insurers. It is also being held there because of the large number of lawyers involved.

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# Sir Kenneth Berrill to Head British Securities Board

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The British government Tuesday announced the appointment of Sir Kenneth Berrill to oversee a new regulatory system for the British securities industry.

Sir Kenneth, 64, is to set up and serve as the first chairman of the Securities and Investments Board, which is to regulate the industry under the supervision of the Bank of England and the Department of Trade and Industry. He has agreed to relinquish his position as chairman of Vickers de Costa Group, a London-based stockbrokerage in which Citicorp recently acquired a major shareholding.

Sir Kenneth began working in the City in 1981, when he joined Vickers de Costa after being a lecturer in economics at Cambridge University, as director of an investment trust and as chief economic adviser to the Treasury.

Martin Jacob, vice chairman of Kleinwort, Benson Ltd., was appointed deputy chairman of the board. He will retain his post at the London-based merchant bank.

At a press conference, Sir Kenneth placed himself squarely in the London tradition of preference for light regulation. He said financial regulation was like "salt in cooking" and warned against overdoing it.

Chase Manhattan Ltd., the London-based merchant banking arm of the Chase Manhattan Capital Markets Group, has appointed Thomas F. Gaffney to the new post of president. He will head the merchant bank's activities in Europe,

the Middle East and Africa. Mr. Gaffney returns to Chase after 13 years' secondment as managing director of Libra Bank Ltd., a London-based consortium bank in which Chase holds a 33.5 percent stake. He is succeeded at Libra by Peter Belmont, Libra's general manager.

Arbed Saarstahl GmbH has named Kurt Kuhn, 59, chief executive. The West German steelmaker was left without a chief executive at the end of 1984, when Jürgen Krackow stepped down due to ill health, and his designated successor, Wolfgang Bernhardt, withdrew. Mr. Kuhn was formerly a member of the managing board of Mannesmann AG's Brazilian unit, in charge of technology.

Chongqing & Shanghai Banking Corp. said F.R. Frame will join its board on April 1. Mr. Frame, who has been the bank's group legal adviser since 1977, becomes an executive director, following the retirement of Tom Welsh. In October the bank said Mr. Welsh would be retiring







## SPORTS

## Generating the Future, With and Without the Aid of Others



Natalia Bestemianova and Andrei Bukin in ice dancing.

## Soviet Skaters Dominate In Men's, Couples' Events

**United Press International**  
TOKYO — Alexander Fadeev led a Soviet domination of the 1985 world figure skating championship Tuesday, winning the short program to take a stranglehold on the men's title.

With Fadeev providing the most inspired performance, the Russians were in first place in all three events after Tuesday's competition — men's singles, pairs and ice dance.

The women's singles, where the defending and Olympic champion Katarina Witt of East Germany is the favorite, begins Wednesday with compulsory.

Natalia Bestemianova and Andrei Bukin won the compulsory in the ice dance in the first event of the day, and compatriots Larisa Selezneva and Oleg Makarov won the pairs short program in the evening. In both events, the Russians also took second position.

That the Soviet couples finished 1-2 in the pairs came as no surprise, but the order of finish was unexpected.

Selezneva and Makarov placed ahead of the Olympic champions Elena Valova and Oleg Vasiliev.

Valova made a mistake on a double lutz, costing the pair points for technical merit.

In the evening, Fadeev outskated Brian Orser of Canada in the short program to assume the commanding position in the men's event. He received marks ranging from 5.6 to 5.9 for technical merit, including two 5.9s, and marks from 5.7 to 5.9 for artistic impression, including four 5.9s.

Orser, who was second at the Olympics and last year's world championships, placed second in the short program to move up to third from fourth overall after the compulsory. He caught his toe pick during a spin.

Jozef Sabovick of Czechoslovakia, second in the compulsory, was third in the short program to maintain his second overall position.

Fadeev, who also won the compulsory figure on Monday, would move to fourth from fifth in the long program on Thursday night — or Orser or Sabovick would have to win it — for him to lose the crown.

**International Herald Tribune**  
LONDON — A concussion suffered by a soccer player can, thank God, be given the kiss of life. A confused one may be straightened out by the team shrink. But what can save the coach whose players fail him?

Trevor Francis, blessed with quicksilver skills that have been traded three times for a million pounds, ran into soccer's capricious fate again Sunday. He is recovering in a Genoa clinic thanks to alert medical treatment including mouth-to-mouth resuscitation after a clash of heads during his game for Sampdoria.

Following a brain scan, he is expected to miss only one game and the frightening blow over his left temple will be forgotten more quickly than the agonizing uncertainties after knee and ankle surgery that previously deprived him of athletic prime for six months at a stretch.

I have spent days — weeks — observing at first hand how inactivity strains the Francis family and how single-minded is his determination to overcome. Head injury is

more personal but the first sharp sprint will erode the doubts. Trevor Francis has it within himself to generate his own immediate future. Spain's Amancio, once a winger and striking inside

## ROB HUGHES

forward of immense pace, is reduced to praying that others will fight for his career.

Wednesday's UEFA Cup quarter-final first leg in London saw Tottenham Hotspur and Real Madrid in Amancio's Waterloo. If the Madrid team he coaches fails badly, as it has in 10 of its past 11 games, he is lost.

Amancio's biggest task is to try to ensure that his own fear is not transmitted to players he introduced to soccer. The instant they cross the line, that fear will be writ large.

His face has kindly, lean, normally enthusiastic features. There are laughter lines around the eyes and wisps of gray at the temples. It is the face of a man who played the game as an entertainer and later

found his métier in passing knowledge to youngsters.

Wednesday, and the second leg in Estadio Bernabeu two weeks from now, will tell whether the coach and his men have been promoted too fast against the burden of the sport's most legendary club.

Madrid's problems are not purely about youth and inexperience. The president, Luis de Carlos, well into his seventies, has announced his retirement from the impossible pretense that he is Santiago Bernabeu or that Real Madrid is the all-powerful force Bernabeu made it.

The wealthy racehorse owner Ramon Mendoza is thought as likely to succeed de Carlos as Javier Clemente, coach at Bilbao, is tipped to replace Amancio.

When votes are cast it will do Amancio's cause no harm if Madrid has removed Spurs, the UEFA Cup holder, the way it eliminated past holder Anderlecht in the last round.

Amancio knows that, for all the promise of apprentices, the attitude of his senior players is crucial. The erratic Juanito and the expensive

Juan Lozano, sabotaged Amancio's early efforts by expressing dissatisfaction publicly and were fined and suspended.

Lozano has since spectacularly made amends as the creator of Madrid's 6-1 home victory to wipe out the 3-0 deficit in Anderlecht. But Amancio agrees Real dare not fall so far behind Tottenham.

So how much will his old pros extract from themselves? Goalie Miguel Angel, 38, has eyes on a coaching career; defender Uli Stielicke, 31, is showing; fullback and captain José Camacho, 30, sometimes looks as determined to damage opponents as to concentrate on his own adventurous leadership, and striker Carlos Santillana, now 33, may have few of those salmon-like leaps left.

Vagaries of aging stars, as much as unpredictability of new ones, doubtless fed the indecision that had jeopardized Amancio's future.

This is his first season coaching big time. When his illustrious 14-year playing career for Real and Spain ended in 1976, he became youth coach and, three years ago,

chief coach to the club's affiliated Second Division team, Castilla.

His boys swept the Second Division but being forbidden, as a nursery team, to join the parent club in Division One. So de Carlos, sucking Madrid's one-time phenomenal center-forward Alfredo di Stefano as coach, promoted Amancio along with starlets who had jumped into the first team.

Had they succeeded at once, Real's £5 million (\$5.3 million) debts would cease to be a millstone. But, as boys will, they will be scintillating one day, inadequate the next, seldom all good on the same afternoon.

Emilio Butragueno, 21, "the Vulture," assumed Santillana's mantle as center-forward of the Spanish national side. He also claimed three of the goals against Anderlecht and, having typically had his name written down for Real Madrid club membership at birth, is the future.

So, possibly, are right back Miguel Chendo, 23, midfield prodigy Manuel Sanchis, 19, the son of a former Madrid great; and two oth-

er young midfielders Miguel Michel, 22, and Martin Vazquez, 19.

Yet the future has to be shown the way and there is none better in Spain, none more respected by Spurs, than Ricardo Gallego. He, at 26, has guile, strength and World Cup know-how — plus the vital ingredient of knowing his prime is now.

Real Madrid's very name predated Spurs, a far-from-destination club, to almost double admission prices. There is nothing like getting in ahead of the scalpers.

However, should Madrid begin unworthy of that prestigious tag, will Tottenham offer a helping hand? Real's dilemma, according to the club's president, is mainly psychological, in which case Amancio might cross the corridor to Spurs' dressing room.

There he will find a psychologist or two, gentlemen whose business is the sporting bodymind and whose motto is sorting out Tottenham players' mental blocks in Positive Mental Attitude.

Amancio, if he is to regain Previous Madrid Alhambra, will need plenty of that.

## A Rare Playoff Fever Grips Cavaliers' Fans

**United Press International**  
OAKLAND, California — Cleveland Cavalier fans are doing something these days they haven't done in years — checking the NBA standings. They have playoff fever.

Cleveland, the last team to win a game this year, is no longer the laughing stock of the National Basketball Association. The last time the club was talking playoffs, Larry Wilkens and Austin Carr were the starting backcourt. But times have changed.

On Monday night, World B. Free scored 25 points and the Cavaliers continued their unlikely march toward the playoffs with a 108-104 triumph over the Golden State Warriors.

"The team is really coming along well now," Free said. "All of our early season injuries have healed and we're playing well together."

The victory was the fifth straight for the Cavaliers and third consecutive triumph on the road, a club record. Cleveland trails Atlanta by 1½ games in the race for the eighth and final playoff spot in the Eastern Conference.

Elsewhere in the NBA, San Antonio defeated Philadelphia, 109-103, and Dallas downed Phoenix, 107-99. The game between Milwaukee and Detroit was postponed after the roof of the Silverdome in Pontiac, Michigan, collapsed.

"It's exciting, and being the youngest head coach in the league

we had to go through a lot of headaches early in the year," said Cleveland's 33-year-old coach, George Karl. "Now we have turned it around and it really feels good. We

## NBA FOCUS

didn't play well tonight and we still won. That's the sign of a good team.

"If we keep playing this well, then we'll be playing games in the playoffs," Phil Hubbard added 17 points for the Cavaliers while Roy Hinson had 15 and Ben Poquette 14. For Golden State, Larry Smith led the way with 16 points while Purvis Short, Eric Floyd and Mickey Johnson had 15 each.

Short was ejected with two technicals with 1:37 remaining in the second quarter. Golden State, 16-45, also had to play without starting center Jerome Whitehead, who is suffering with a sprained ankle.

**■ Stadium Roof Collapses**  
The weight of accumulated snow caused the roof of the Pontiac Silverdome to collapse Monday, forcing the evacuation of 100 people. The Associated Press reported from Pontiac.

Officials of the suburban Detroit stadium said there were no reports of injuries in the collapse of the fabric, air-supported roof. The collapse was the second at the 10-year-



The Cavs' Ben Poquette, right, tries to stop Purvis Short.

old Silverdome, which seats 80,000. It also collapsed during a thunderstorm in August 1976.

Matt Dobek, a spokesman for the Pistons said the roof had been sagging and there "finally was an explosion in here, and it just came down."

Three Detroit Lions football players, Gary Danielson, Eric Hipple and James Jones, narrowly avoided injury by scrambling for cover when the roof collapsed. They were playing catch Monday on the floor of the stadium.

"I thought the whole place was going to cave in, and I quickly went toward the exit," Jones said. "I thought it was an earthquake."

**College Top-20 Ratings**  
The top 20 teams in the Associated Press college basketball poll (first-place votes in parentheses; total points based on 25-point scale) through March 4 and last week's rankings:

1. Georgetown (46) 27-2 (120)  
2. St. John's 25-2 (117)  
3. Michigan 23-3 (107)  
4. Oklahoma 25-5 (99)  
5. Memphis 23-3 (97)  
6. North Carolina 23-3 (97)  
7. Duke 25-2 (97)  
8. Georgia Tech 21-7 (92)  
9. Kansas 24-4 (92)  
10. Villanova 24-4 (92)  
11. Texas 24-4 (92)  
12. Syracuse 24-4 (92)  
13. Tulane 24-4 (92)  
14. Loyola 24-4 (92)  
15. Marquette 24-4 (92)  
16. St. Louis 24-4 (92)  
17. Louisville 24-4 (92)  
18. Wake Forest 24-4 (92)  
19. Georgetown 24-4 (92)  
20. St. John's 24-4 (92)

**REBOUNDING**  
G Off Def Pts Avg  
St. John's 27 20 490 780 13.2  
St. John's 25 19 484 724 12.1  
St. John's 23 17 478 716 11.9  
St. John's 21 15 472 708 11.7  
St. John's 19 13 466 700 11.5  
St. John's 17 11 460 692 11.3  
St. John's 15 9 454 684 11.1  
St. John's 13 7 448 676 10.9  
St. John's 11 5 442 668 10.7  
St. John's 9 3 436 660 10.5

**ASSISTS**  
G Off Def Pts Avg  
St. John's 27 20 490 780 13.2  
St. John's 25 19 484 724 12.1  
St. John's 23 17 478 716 11.9  
St. John's 21 15 472 708 11.7  
St. John's 19 13 466 700 11.5  
St. John's 17 11 460 692 11.3  
St. John's 15 9 454 684 11.1  
St. John's 13 7 448 676 10.9  
St. John's 11 5 442 668 10.7  
St. John's 9 3 436 660 10.5

**FREE THROW**  
G Off Def Pts Avg  
St. John's 27 20 490 780 13.2  
St. John's 25 19 484 724 12.1  
St. John's 23 17 478 716 11.9  
St. John's 21 15 472 708 11.7  
St. John's 19 13 466 700 11.5  
St. John's 17 11 460 692 11.3  
St. John's 15 9 454 684 11.1  
St. John's 13 7 448 676 10.9  
St. John's 11 5 442 668 10.7  
St. John's 9 3 436 660 10.5

**SELECTED COLLEGE RESULTS**  
Alabama St. 83, Florida A&M 79  
Miss. Valley St. 79, Grambling 50  
North Carolina 79, Wake Forest 50  
St. John's 79, Georgetown 50  
St. John's 79, Georgetown 50  
St. John's 79, Georgetown 50  
St. John's 79, Georgetown 50  
St. John's 79, Georgetown 50  
St. John's 79, Georgetown 50  
St. John's 79, Georgetown 50  
St. John's 79, Georgetown 50

**FOOTBALL**  
St. Louis 22, 20 7 1 239 229  
Chicago 21, 19 7 1 237 227  
Detroit 20, 18 7 1 235 225  
Minnesota 19, 17 7 1 233 223  
Toronto 18, 16 7 1 231 221  
St. Louis 22, 20 7 1 239 229  
Chicago 21, 19 7 1 237 227  
Detroit 20, 18 7 1 235 225  
Minnesota 19, 17 7 1 233 223  
Toronto 18, 16 7 1 231 221

**USFL Standings**  
EASTERN CONFERENCE  
Memphis 2 0 0 1,000 44 17  
Jacksonville 1 1 0 500 44 17  
New York 1 1 0 500 44 17  
Tampa Bay 1 1 0 500 44 17  
Orlando 1 1 0 500 44 17  
WESTERN CONFERENCE  
Houston 1 1 0 1,000 84 41  
Los Angeles 1 1 0 500 44 17  
San Antonio 1 1 0 500 44 17  
San Antonio 1 1 0 500 44 17  
San Antonio 1 1 0 500 44 17

**MONDAY'S RESULT**  
Memphis 21, Jacksonville 14  
New York 21, Tampa Bay 14  
Orlando 21, Houston 14  
Los Angeles 21, San Antonio 14  
San Antonio 21, San Antonio 14

## VANTAGE POINT/ Murray Chass

## Baseball Talks Enter Realm of Uncertainty

**New York Times Service.**  
FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida — Don Baylor, the American League union representative, was talking Monday about the slow pace of labor negotiations. "You can miss four or five meetings," he said, "then show up and you haven't missed a thing."

That is the way it is with soap operas, too, but negotiations for the players and the owners would like to keep their collective bargaining efforts from reaching the soap-opera stage.

At the moment, no one knows exactly what stage the negotiations are in their attempt to forge a new basic agreement to replace the one that expired Dec. 31. The owners' representatives could put some focus on the matter at the next bargaining session, but even if they do, the negotiators will most likely still be traveling an uncharted course, with no idea of the time it will take to reach their destination.

If the talks staggered along in the first three months, they entered the realm of uncertainty last week when the owners' negotiators asked the players to help them find a mutual solution to what they said were the game's serious financial problems.

That action was unprecedented because in previous negotiations the owners had always carefully avoided mentioning financial problems at the bargaining table, thus avoiding the need to open their books.

In addition, last week's move created a new direction for the negotiators. Now, instead of addressing the critical issues — the owners' contribution to the pension plan, salary arbitration and free agency — they must first explore the so-called financial problems and, if necessary, find a solution. That promises to be a lengthy process.

Perhaps in the owners' action lay the reason for the staggering calls: The owners simply were not sure how to bargain, under the economic pressures they say they have, without coming out and claiming an inability to pay. They have not, according to their chief negotiator, Lee MacPhail, "technically" made that claim, which would automatically force them to open their books to the union.

If the owners are ready to turn over their books to the players for study and audit, the talks will take a new path. As one union negotiator said, "Any time you go down

this road, you get out of normal collective bargaining."

A study of the books, for example, would have to be accompanied by a study of management, and of whether bad management had caused a team's losses. Donald Fehr, the players' labor leader, said Monday after meeting with the New York Yankees on the first stop of his tour of spring training sites, "We're not going to reward bad management by taking money away from the players."

Fehr did not cite examples, but players have raised questions about certain management practices. For example, 13 clubs employ Tal Smith, former president of the Houston Astros, as a consultant or representative in salary arbitration. Speculating that he earns hundreds of thousands of dollars, the players ask why they should make concessions so that the clubs could pay that kind of money to Smith, even though they have their own executives.

The players also wonder what kind of financial records they would see. They say they would insist on seeing everything, and Keith Hernandez, the Mets' representative, said, "That means everything."

The players are thus indicating that where ownership is tied to a larger corporation, such as the St. Louis Cardinals and Anheuser-Busch, they would feel it necessary to go beyond club finances and into the larger economic picture.

Fehr indicated that if the players found that serious problems truly existed, they could be willing to make concessions in the talks.

But the players may force the owners to accept a plan that Kuhn could not accept. The owners would almost certainly have to take that step before the players would be willing to grant concessions.

Whatever the two sides do, once the clubs start down the uncharted path, the negotiations will automatically take considerably longer than before. Some members of the owners' executive board have speculated that it could take a year, but Fehr said Monday that he did not think the players would be willing to wait a year.

Nevertheless, the players are not talking and acting militantly. "We'll keep at it," Fehr said of the effort to get a new agreement. "If it ever becomes necessary to set a strike deadline, we'll do it, but we won't do it precipitously."

**Swedish Davis Cup Team Leaves Chile**  
SANTIAGO (UPI) — Sweden's Davis Cup tennis team, scared by a major earthquake, decided to leave Chile Tuesday and not play its 1985 Davis Cup first-round match, the team's captain announced.

The decision was prompted by the departure of the defending trophy holder's star, Mats Wilander, who flew to Miami early Tuesday, frightened by aftershocks that have continued to shake Santiago.

"He was very nervous and scared. He didn't want to hear anything about tennis," Hans Olsson, the team's captain, said at a press conference. He said the match will either have to be postponed or "Chile should simply be given a walkover."

The massive earthquake struck Chile's central region Sunday, hours after the Swedish team arrived here, killing at least 135 people and leaving more than 152,000 homeless. A strong aftershock hit Santiago Monday afternoon while the Swedish tennis players were training.

**North Stars Defeat Canadiens, 4-3**  
BLOOMINGTON, Minnesota (UPI) — Keith Acton scored two goals, including the game winner, to lead the Minnesota North Stars to a 4-3 victory over the Montreal Canadiens in the only National Hockey League game Monday night.

The victory gave the North Stars 51 points and moved them into a third-place tie in the Norris Division with Detroit. The Canadiens remain first in the Adams Division with 74 points.

The game was delayed an hour and 15 minutes because a 15-inch (38-centimeter) snowfall postponed the Canadiens' flight into the Minneapolis-St. Paul airport.

**Fire in Lendl Mansion Called Arson**  
GREENWICH, Connecticut (AP) — A fire that destroyed a historic, 52-room mansion owned by Ivan Lendl has been attributed to arson.

Fire Marshal Joseph Benoit said Monday that the fire was reported early Sunday, less than 24 hours after a section of a chain-link fence surrounding Lendl's property had been discovered removed with cutters. Lendl, who lives in another house in Greenwich, had the fence repaired and had checked its condition Saturday, a neighbor said.

The dilapidated house, which Lendl had planned to renovate, was part of a subdivision currently being developed by Peter Brant. The house had been vacant for nearly 30 years.

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National League  
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Seth Davidson, umpire.  
SAN FRANCISCO — Signed Frank Williams, pitcher, to a two-year contract.  
FOOTBALL  
National Football League  
LEAGUE — Awarded Joe Warner executive vice-president league contract and Joe Warner, director of football operations, would not be renewed.  
BOWDOIN — Awarded the retirement of Roy Ricketts, basketball coach.  
COLORADO — Awarded Mike Hankwitz assistant football coach.  
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